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Proceedings of Congress.

House *of* Representatives *of the* United States.

TUESDAY, May 25.

The House in committee of the whole on the bill for funding the debt of the United States.

Mr. Gerry's motion for the assumption of the state debts under consideration.

Mr. Sherman.—The question now under consideration is, whether the State Debts that have been contracted for the benefit of the union shall be assumed by the United States. This is an essential part of the system reported by the Secretary of the Treasury for funding the National Debt. The substance of the arguments in favour of the assumption are,

1. That the debts were contracted on behalf and for the benefit of the United States, and therefore justice requires that they should be assumed.

2. That some states have taken upon themselves greater sums than others, and beyond their just proportions or abilities to pay.

3. That the funds out of which these debts ought to be paid, are by the constitution put under the direction of the federal government, and this has been done by the authority of the people, since the debts were contracted, and for the express purpose of paying the debts of the United States, of which these are a part, and therefore ought to follow the funds.

4. That the imposts and excises, so far as the excises may be necessary, can be best managed under one direction.

5. That equal justice ought to be done to all the creditors, but this cannot be done by the individual states, some of them being unable to make the necessary provision, they being burthened beyond their quota, and deprived of their former revenues.

6. That the measure is founded in good policy, as well as justice, as it will promote harmony among the different class-s of creditors, and among the several states, and attach them to the government, and facilitate its operations.

I shall now take notice of some of the principal objections.

1. It is said that the accounts of the several states with the United States ought first to be settled. I agree that no payment ought to be made to the states until their accounts are settled. But that ought not to affect the rights of individuals, who have liquidated claims for services or supplies rendered for the benefit of the union, whether the contract was made with a member or an officer of the United States. It is not in the power of these creditors to compel a settlement, nor ought their claims to be postponed or affected for want of such settlement, but such of the securities as may be the property of a state are on a different footing.

2. It is objected that when the states took the debts on themselves, they expected to pay them. This cannot be admitted without some explanation—by the confederation all charges of war, &c. incurred for the common defence and general welfare, were to be paid out of a common treasury, which was to be supplied by the several states paying in their respective quotas, and a final adjustment of the accounts was to be made, and the individual states expected that all the sources of revenue would remain in their hands, out of which they expected to pay their quotas of all the debts and expences of the union; but by a revolution in government, the revenues are to be put under the power of the federal government, for the express purpose of paying the debts, so that the mode of payment is materially altered, and the obligation transferred from the individual to the United States.

3. It is objected that this is a new project—and not mentioned in the constitution. The novelty of it is no objection against adopting it—if the measure be just. It was mentioned in the General Convention—but it was not thought necessary or proper to insert it in the constitution, for Congress would have sufficient power to adopt, if they should judge it expedient.

4. It is said that the states most urgent for this measure are not incapacitated by adopting the new constitution for paying their debts.

Answ. The states most burthened with debts, and the only ones who expect to have sums greater than their quotas assumed, are Massachusetts and South-Carolina, and these depended chiefly on impost, of which they are now wholly deprived.

Connecticut does not wish or expect to have more of her debt assumed, than her just quota of the whole sum to be assumed, so that no other state will bear any greater burthen on her account. The debt of New-Hampshire will not amount to half the sum of her quota of the debt proposed to be assumed, but she has been in favour of the measure on principles of justice and national policy.

But a very fallacious argument has been advanced respecting the ratio in which some states contribute to the common funds by way of impost: And it comes with a very ill grace from the gentleman who advanced it, because it is so fully refuted by the report of a committee of the late Congress, of which committee he was a member. It appears on the journal of the 29th April, 1783, page 203, whereby it is shewn that the several states contribute by a general impost, in proportion to the number of their inhabitants, whether the articles are imported, and the duties paid, in the state in which they are consumed or not, as the tax is ultimately paid by the consumers.—[Here a part of the journal was read.]

5. It is objected, that it will be difficult to discriminate the state debts contracted for the Union from their other debts: but what necessity is there for such a discrimination; if only certain sums are assumed, and the states charged with them, the whole will be adjusted among the states on the settlement of their accounts; besides, their debts for other purposes are inconsiderable.

6. Objection, if only part of the state debts be assumed, equal justice will not be done to all the creditors.

Answer, the small sums that will remain of the debts of any of the states can, and doubtless will be, as well provided for by the respective states, as those assumed will be by the United States.

It is proposed to assume the whole of the debts, of the states of New-Hampshire, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Georgia, and the small sums that will remain of the debts of Massachusetts, Connecticut, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, can easily be provided for by those states.

7. It has been objected that Virginia has made great exertions in complying with the specie requisitions of Congress, and in sinking a considerable part of the principal of her debts, since the peace, and therefore it would be inequitable to increase her burthen, by assuming the debts of other states which have not made like exertions.

The answer is, that it is not proposed to lay any additional burthen on that state. The amount of the state debts to be assumed will not exceed 23 millions of dollars; the debt of Virginia to be assumed amounts to 3,681,000 dollars, which is something more than that state's quota of the whole sum to be assumed, in proportion to its number of representatives, so that the interest of Virginia would be no otherwise affected by the assumption than by transferring its debt, from its particular fund to the common funds. It is also proposed, to assume of the debts of Connecticut and North-Carolina, the just amount of their respective quotas of the whole sum proposed to be assumed.

8. It is objected, that the debts of Georgia are not on interest.

If any thing to the purpose can be inferred from this objection, it is in favor of the assumption; for, if the debts are just, they ought immediately to be paid, or put on interest.

9. It is objected, that the debt of the United States will be so increased by the assumption of the state debts, as to make direct taxes or excise necessary to be laid by Congress, which would be odious to the people.

Answer, The assumption of the state debts is a part of the plan proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury.—He does not propose direct taxes, nor excises, further than those that have already been adopted by the House—and I think some reliance ought to be had on the opinion of the officer whom government had placed at the head of the department of finance.

The whole of the debts must be paid by the citizens of the United States: They do now exist, and government is under obligation to do justice to all the creditors. The people have put all the sources of revenue in the power of Congress, for that purpose, and will doubtless be satisfied with their administration of them. The resources of the nation will be abundantly sufficient, if prudently managed, to pay the annual interest of the debt, and gradually to discharge the principal within a reasonable time. The western territory, if properly disposed of, will sink a considerable part of the national debt. It was observed that excises were the most expensive taxes to collect, but Dr. Smith, on the wealth of nations, says, that in Britain the collection of excise costs at the rate of but five per cent. but that imposts cost at the rate of ten per cent. this is according to my best recollection. I have not the book now before me.

10. It is objected, that the securities will probably center in large towns, or get into the hands of foreigners.—I think it is probable that the securities, will center in the hands of such citizens, in the several states, as shall chuse to live on the interest of their capital; and in the hands of corporate bodies instituted to promote science and other useful purposes; but the securities will not get out of the possession of the original owners without their consent, nor (if well funded) will they be induced to part with them for less than their just value, and it is reasonable that they should be left at liberty to dispose of their own property.

11. It is objected, that funds are not to be provided for the state debts this session, and we do not know what may be the opinions of our successors. Answer, The provision is proposed to be made by the present Congress at their next session.

12. Objection, the House is divided in sentiment, and it will be safer to negative the proposition than to adopt it by a small majority.—It appears to me that the greatest safety will be on the other side; there is no dispute about the justice of the claims of the creditors, the only point in dispute is, which would be the most expedient mode of payment, and which would be most agreeable to the public opinion. My reasons for supposing that it would be safer to adopt the measure by a small majority than to negative it is, because people are more influenced by their feelings than by speculative reasonings, or nice calculations. If the debts are assumed, what inconveniencies will the people feel from it? And, if they reason upon it, they will find that no injustice will ultimately take place, but all will be set right by a liquidation of the accounts. But if the state debts are not assumed, and the creditors are not provided for by the states, or if the states are subjected to heavy direct taxes in making the provision, these evils will be severely felt, and must create uneasiness and complaints, which may prove very prejudicial to the administration of government.

13. It is said that "several of the legislatures have lately been in session and have not applied to Congress or instructed their representatives to obtain an assumption of the state debts."

I think their opinions cannot be inferred from their silence on the subject.—In matters that concern only the particular interest of a state, the state may properly instruct their representatives, who in such case would act only as agents for the state; but in matters which concern the union in general such interference might be of dangerous tendency, for all the members ought to be at perfect liberty to act their best and unbiassed judgment upon public measures, according to the light and information that may be obtaind by a public discussion in the House of them, which may not be known to the legislatures of the particular states. I have endeavoured briefly to give the reasons which have induced me to be in favor of this measure, and to obviate the objections that have been made to it, which I submit to the opinion of the committee, without troubling them with any further observations.

Mr. Boudinot then rose and said—I am one of those, Mr. Chairman, who consider the subject now before you of as much importance as any that has yet required the attention of Congress. When it was first brought forward it was new to me; I therefore determined in my own mind patiently to hear both sides of the question, and to weigh every argument before I drew any positive conclusion; being also a state creditor (though in the habit of receiving interest from the state) my fears were excited, lest self-interest might mislead my judgment---On these accounts the committee have hitherto not received any trouble in the communication of my sentiments on this important question. I have contented myself with a silent vote, and should still have continued in the same disposition, had not the gentleman who spoke on this subject, when it was last under consideration, advanced some arguments and drew certain conclusions from them, that struck me as neither founded in fact or reason. He appeared to me to involve the subject in unnecessary perplexity, and though simple in itself, became obscure from the term by which it was distinguished and the manner in which the argument was handled. It has been generally denominated "the assumption of the state debts;" from whence a bye stander might suppose, that the states, or some individual state, had called upon us to assume a debt or debts that we owed to them; but nothing is further from the truth. What is the subject before us? It is an application of our creditors, on which a question arises, whether a certain species of debt, evidenced by certificates from the individual state, is part of the domestic debt of the United States, or whether it is the private debt of the individual state?

Let us then simplify the question and consider it abstractly on its true principles; for if it should turn out to be the first, no man can assign a good reason why a discrimination should be made among our creditors. If the last, it will be as difficult to assign a reason why we should now assume them. The honorable gentleman who spoke last against the assumption of these debts put the question on proper principles, but his arguments appeared to me exceedingly fallacious. He alledged, "that it had been contended that the state debts are in their nature debts of the United States, and that the individual creditors can of right claim payment of the same from the general government. He denied the principle, and said, that if these debts be nothing more than the debts of the United States, under another denomination, and if we are bound to provide for them as for the debts of the United States, let gentlemen consider whether they are not bound to view them in this light wherever they may be found, meaning in the state treasuries."

This state of the question necessarily leads to an investigation of the nature of the debts proposed to be funded by the amendment now moved to the bill for funding the domestic debt of the United States.

These debts consist of certificates given by the individual states for---pay to the army---depreciation of pay---militia services---supplies found, and services rendered.---As these are all on one footing, to avoid perplexity, I will take the army debt for an example. This debt was contracted by the United States in Congress assembled. When our common country was threatened with an invasion by a very powerful enemy, the necessary defence required the raising of an army.--A union of the states was formed, and a confederation entered into, that the expences for the common defence should be paid out of a public treasury, to be supplied by the respective states, according to their several abilities. Troops were accordingly brought into the field, under certain stipulations of pay and support. Several years passed away, and the soldier not only bravely fought your battles, but in the end secured your liberties and established your independence.

The states having failed in supplying your treasury, the stipulated payments were neglected, and large arrears accrued; after a series of sufferings, (unknown to any other troops) a mutiny took place, and the destruction of your army was well nigh accomplished.---By the exertions of your commander in chief, and the most judicious management on his part, this serious disturbance ended in commissioners being sent to Congress with requisitions on the part of the whole army, requesting redress in a number of instances.

Suffer me to read the report of the grand committee of Congress and their subsequent resolutions in answer to this application. "Saturday, January 25, 1783---The grand committee, consisting of a member from each state, report, That they have considered the contents of a memorial from the army, and find they comprehend five different articles.---1st. Present pay. 2d. A settlement of accounts of the arrearages of pay and security for what is due. 3d. A commutataion of the half pay. 4th. Settlement of accounts for deficiencies of rations and compensation. 5th. Settlement of accounts of deficiencies of cloathing and compensation. Whereupon resolved, as to the first, that the superintendant of finances make payment, &c. Resolved with respect to the second article, so far as relates to the settlement of accounts, that the several states be called upon to compleat, without delay, the the settlements, with their respective lines of the army, up to the first day of August 1780, and that the superintendant of finance be directed to take such measures as shall appear to him most proper for effecting the settlement from that period. As to what relates to providing of security for what shall be found due on such settlement, Resolved, that the troops of the United States, in common with all the creditors of the same, have an undoubted

right to expect such security; and that Congress will make every effort in their power to obtain from the respective states, substantial funds, adequate to the object of funding the whole debt of the United States, and will enter upon an immediate and full consideration of the nature of such funds, and most likely mode of obtaining them." Nothing can more clearly appear, than that at the time of these resolutions, Congress considered the debt due to the army for pay and depreciation of pay, as well as that due to their other creditors, as the particular debts of the United States. Here was no pretence of denying the contract, or turning them over to the states for payment. It is true, Congress in these resolutions call upon the individual states to settle with their lines of the army to a given day, but the pay is to come from adequate funds to be provided by the efforts of Congress from the several states. In obedience to this requisition, the states proceed to the settlement, not only of the pay to the lines of the army, but also to the claims of their citizens of supplies furnished to contractors, commissaries and quarter-masters, with all their host of dependants, and certificates of the balances due to them were given under the direction of the states individually, who thereby, agreeably to the foregoing resolutions, became security to the creditors, on behalf of the confederated government, that their debts should be paid. Congress immediately proceed to demand of the several states an impost of five per cent. ad valorem, on all goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States, and additional funds for 25 years, adequate to the payment of the interest of the whole debt agreeably to their assurances, in answer to the memorial of the army.

Some of the states complied with this requisition, and provided supplementary funds over and above the impost for 25 years--but others refusing, the whole project was rendered abortive, and the creditors of the Union left in the most distressing circumstances. The clamours of the citizens were too great to be withstood by many of the states, who considered themselves as sureties for the United States, and indeed under a necessity of rendering some immediate, though partial supplies, to prevent every thing running into confusion. They therefore undertook to pay their own citizens the interest due on their respective certificates, whether given by the special officer of Congress (as the commissioners of loans) or under the direction of state as before mentioned. The state of New-Jersey, in this way, paid five years interest, to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. But although these partial payments put the evil day further off, yet the time at last came when the good sense of the people, finding the government unable to support itself and comply with their engagemeats, and seeing nothing but ruin and confusion before them, wisely brought about another revolution, and formed a new constitution, founded on a more intimate Union of the several States, with greater and more efficient powers for the purpose of "establishing justice, insuring domestic tranquility, promoting the general welfare, and securing the blessings of liberty."

Provision was also expresly made, that all debts and engagements binding on the former government, should be equally valid against the present--Under this new constitution the government is vested in the fullest manner with all the resources and funds necessary for the payment of the general debt of the union, and what they had in vain asked of the several states under the former confederation. Of course the individual state was deprived of them, and no longer had it in her power to continue her partial aids towards satisfying the growing interest on the demands of her citizens.

In this situation, and under these circumstances, our creditors came forward, with the evidences of their demands given by the individual state by order of the United States in Congress assembled, and demand payment of us, as their original debtor, for whom they performed the services, and to whom they granted the supplies, alledging that by the tranfer of the revenues and resources of government from the respective states to us, their security is invalidated, and we are become able to pay them agreeably to the spirit of our original contract. These questions then fairly arise,

Was the contract originally ours, or were the United States the original debtor---if so, Has the creditor been paid his just due, or has he released us from the obligation.

There can be no doubt in my opinion, from the foregoing view of the circumstances of the case, and I believe no gentleman will deny but that we are the original debtors, as representing the former government.

It is as clear that all the creditor has recieved for his demand, has been a certificate from the state, testifying a certain balance due to him for his services, or for supplies rendered. And here I should enter into the argument, to shew that this certificate from the state cannot on any principles of *justice*, *honour* or *policy*, be considered as payment, was not the matter already done to my hand, in language so much more forcible than any I can use on this occasion, and the omission of which would be imposing on the committee. This will be found in the 322d and 413th pages of the Congressional Register, where an honorable gentleman (Mr. Madison) in speaking on the subject of public certificates, though to another point, says, "Let us consider first by whom the debt was contracted, and then to whom it is due.—The debt was contracted by the United States, who with respect to that particular transaction were in a national capacity. The government was nothing more than the agent or organ by which the whole body of the people acted. The change in the government which has taken place, has enlarged its national capacity, but it has not varied the national obligation with respect to the engagements entered into by that transaction; for in like manner the present government is nothing more than the organ or agent of the public. There is no change in our political duty nor in the moral or political obligation. The language I now use is the language of the constitution itself—it declares that all debts shall have the same validity against the United States, under the new, as under the old form of government. The obligation remains the same, though I hope experience will prove that the ability has been favourably varied." Again, a debt was fairly contracted; according to justice and good faith it ought to have been paid in gold or silver. A piece of paper was only substituted. Was this paper equal to gold or silver? No; it was worth in the market no more than one-eighth or one-seventh of that value. Was this depreciated paper freely accepted? No; the government offered that or nothing. The relation of the individual to the government and circumstances of the offer, rendered the acceptance a forced, not a free one. Again--- "Here then was a debt acknowledged to have been once due, and which was never discharged, because the payment was forced and defective; the balance, consequently, is still due, and is of as sacred a nature as the claims of the holders can be. These conclusive arguments apply with double force to the question before the committee, Was the debt contracted by the United States? If so, Where have they any evidence of payment? If it is answered, in the state certificates, I reply, a piece of paper was only substituted for the bare purpose of ascertaining the balance as preparatory to being funded, and that by the particular order of Congress, under the idea of providing the creditor with security for his debt. Was this paper equal to gold and silver, or any other substantial payment? The relation of the individual to the government and circumstances of the offer, rendered the acceptance a forced, not a free one. But, sir, a part of the objection is still unanswered. It is said, that if these are the debts of the United States in the hands of individual citizens, must they not be debts of the United States in the treasuries of the different states? I answer, by no means. This argument is extremely fallacious. In common life, if any person who becomes my security pays the debt for me, and he owes me money, I can with propriety refuse to pay him till he settles his debt with me; but if such security refuses, or is unable to pay the debt to my creditor, I certainly have no right to put off my creditor till the security shall have paid me what he may owe me.

There is no connection between my debt against the person who may become my security to another, and the creditor to whom I owe a debt of my own contracting. Suppose in common dealing A owes B 100l. but being unable to pay, gives C (who owes him money) as his security to B.—Before the debt is paid, C, the security, becomes insolvent, and A retreives his affairs, and is able to pay—would any man think A in his senses, to refuse payment to B, because C was unable to pay the debt due to him. But if C had paid the money to B, then the debt was changed, and C would have a right to charge it against the debt he owed to A. So, whenever the state has discharged a debt owing by Congress to the individual citizen, and has the evidence of it in her treasury, such state has no right to a re-payment, till, by the settlement of her accounts with the United States, it shall appear that a balance is due to her. This is every day's practice between man and man. But both the equity and policy of this measure have been denied. As to the first, let it be asked, are the facts above set forth true, "that the debt was originally that of the United States, and that the creditor has never received any satisfaction for it?" If so, where is the justice or equity of making a discrimination among our creditors? Can any man assign a reason, why debts of the same nature, under the same contract, and for the same services, should be rejected, and treated as of no force, merely because they have been settled and vouched by different officers, under the same authority. What will the veteran soldier and the respectable military man, who, under every discouragement fought your battles, and risqued their lives for your preservation—what will the patriotic farmer, who furnished you with supplies in the day of darkness and distress—what will the citizen, from whom you forced, perhaps, that on which he depended for the support of his family at the point of the bayonet—say, when they are told, that after waiting ten years in vain for their just due, that it is now inequitable to pay their demand, because it was settled by the state government, agreeably to the directions of Congress—There must be the greatest equity in appropriating that treasure, supplied by the Union at large, to the payment of those debts contracted for their common defence. The last argument I shall offer to shew the equity of this measure is, that we are in possession of the very means from which alone the states could pay these debts, if their obligation to it was ever so clear.

I now come to the policy of the measure: As in private life, so in every government, I am fully satisfied, that honesty will ever be found the best policy.

The policy of this measure arises from numberless sources. It is supporting the public faith.—As our present conduct shall be, so will be the conduct of others towards us, whenever we shall need further loans for public service.—A few hundred dollars saved now, may hereafter cost us more thousands.—Our conduct on this occasion will be narrowly watched, and not forgotten in many years. Good policy requires one uniform rule of paying our public debt, as well as the like uniformity in the arrangement and collection of the public revenue. Another source of the policy of this measure arises from the propriety of suppressing all temptations to unnecessary party zeal and collision of opposite interests among the citizens of the same government. Let gentlemen consider the operation of a contrary measure. Will the citizens of individual states see with complacency the produce of so heavy an impost expended in partial payments of the debts of the general government, while their demands, founded in the strictest justice, are wholly disregarded by those who are bound to do equal justice to every citizen. It should not be forgotten that the collection of a revenue, in such a country as ours, depends greatly upon opinion. If, by our public measures, we once make it reputable to defraud the revenue, it will be out of the power of all your regulations and penalties to secure its due collection. At present there is a universal prejudice in your favour. The patriotism of your citizens is a greater security than your utmost force.—They think that the government is in their own hands. That they are truly represented here, and that their contributions are faithfully applied to their best interests. Cherish this spirit by the most impartial justice and equal dealings to every citizen. If once it becomes a habit to depart from the path of virtue, it will be more than difficult to tread back those steps again. It is policy, to prevent, by this means, one state from preying on the necessities of another, by which jealousy, feuds and animosities, so dangerous to every government, are often promoted. Although I am in general averse from bringing into view, on general questions, the local circumstances of particular states, yet in the present case, I beg leave to hold up the circumstances of the state from which I have the honour of coming, because I am best acquainted with her real situation. It is well known to this committee, that in the beginning of the war she was deprived of many of her citizens, who went off to the enemy. She presented her whole sea-coast as a frontier to the British troops. She was invaded every few months, for several years of the war. Her militia was almost continually in the field: her towns were deserted: her houses were burned; her property plundered; and her faithful citizens carried into captivity: for several years, both the British and American armies were the greatest part of the year within her borders. As if these evils were not sufficient, at the end of the war, an impost, for state purposes, was established by the two adjoining states, from whom she was obliged to receive all her imports, whereby she was bled at every pore. During this whole time, the requisitions of Congress were made on her, without any allowance for her peculiar circumstances; the other states had shared a milder fate. As far as it was in her power, she complied faithfully with them; and in addition to her exertions, she has relieved the distresses of her citizens, by paying the interest due to them from the government, without respect to the species of debt. In this manner, she has struggled with difficulty, under an oppressive burthen, till that period arrived, which she thought promised an alleviation to her distresses.

The ability of the new government, she fondly hoped would have eased the burthen, and calmed the minds of her citizens, who were daily leaving the state to find a happier climate to the northward and the westward, where heavy taxation would not reach them. I hold up these circumstances of an individual state, to shew that the cannot go much further; every citizen she loses, leaves the incumbrance the greater on those who remain behind.--At this moment, sir, in one township of that state, there are between 2 and 300 executions out for the arrears of taxes. Is it not policy then, and the best of policy, to equalize the burthens of so arduous a struggle as was brought upon us by the late war, and prevent a sister state from sinking after getting through so far? Is there any reason that after exerting herself to the utmost, and aiding you in the day of distress, that now you are in possession of the resources of the country, and she is deprived of the only mean she had of helping herself (I mean by her paper money) that she should still be left to struggle on without relief? But, sir, if you refuse this measure, and do not reassume these debts, it is not contemplated by any one to embrace the excise, but to leave that to the individual states.---What then must be the situation of New-Jersey, if New-York and Pennsylvania should establish a general excise for the payment of their particular citizens? Would not New-Jersey pay her full proportion, as she did formerly under their imposts? It never can be consistent with good policy, thus to leave your citizens to such different measures of public justice.

The last evidence of the policy of this measure arises from the impossibility of otherwise funding the domestic debt with certainty, while the states are necessitated to claim particular sources of revenue. This must produce a clashing of jurisdiction, and a continual jarring of interests.

I should now close my argument sir, was it not for an objection, which I confess, when I first heard it, struck me with some conviction, but, on a closer examination, I found not to bear the scrutiny. It was, that if the measure could be carried by a very small majority, it would be highly impolitic, because, if a right measure and now rejected, it could easily be adopted hereafter; but, if a wrong measure and now adopted, it could not easily be remedied when the evil was acknowledged.

Sir, if the debt is a just one against the United States, and we are able to pay it, I cannot admit of the idea of a longer refusal—the delay of justice is a denial of justice—what would be the consequence of paying this debt, and afterwards being convinced of the injustice of it? You would charge it to the individual state, and the only loss would be the interest of the interest you might pay—but sir, if you refuse it, and find you are wrong, you are doing an act of palpable injustice, by which you may ruin thousands of your citizens and depopulate your states, by driving the most valuable citizen to seek an asylum in the wilds of the Ohio and Lake Erie. It will be a very sufficient excuse to our suffering host of creditors, that from local principles and private motives, there could only be obtained a small majority to do them justice, and if we were wrong in the refusal, we were convinced of it. I believe this will scarcely justify us in our own eyes. But will not this delay impede the operation of the general system—and if this once takes place, who can foresee where it will end. An attempt to do justice can do us no essential injury, even if we should be wrong, but a refusal in our present circumstances may raise a spirit, that cannot easily be laid.

Although the question, sir, before you is on the assumption of the state debts, so called for sake of distinction, yet as an objection had been made in the House yesterday, and an endeavour used to separate this part of the domestic debt from that which is founded on certificates given by the immediate officers of Congress, supposing this to be a subject essentially different from the one referred to the committee, I thought it my duty to shew, that having been contracted by the United States in Congress assembled, for the general defence of the Union, there remained no foundation in reason or justice for the objection, although the settlement of the accounts and the balance due were certified by the individual states. And I think that it must as clearly appear that no solid reason can be assigned, why the individual states should not now be delivered from the burthen of them, since you have delivered her from the means of payment.

These arguments address themselves to the understanding and the judgment.—It is under their impression, and from a thorough conviction of their force and propriety, under every view of the subject, that I have heretofore, and shall still give my vote for the reassumption of these debts, and, of course, in favour of the amendment now before the committee.

Mr. Ames followed Mr. Boudinot, and after apologising for troubling the committee in this stage of the business, proceeded to an investigation of the objections that had been made to the assumption, and replied to them in a speech of considerable length, and with equal elegance and ability. He dwelt particularly upon the arguments advanced by Mr. Madison on a former day.—The committee then rose.

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II. A Hymn on the month of May, with an attempt to illustrate some of the beauties of the creation.

III. An affectionate and dying Father's last words; with his sincere and godly advice to his children.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1790.

HALIFAX, April 22

Extract of a letter from Quebec, February 20,

"The posts we conſider as the key to the fur trade--from which trade Great-Britain derives her principal revenue in this province, though it is not always equally productive. This object is greatly coveted by the people of the ſtates; but whenever it ſhall fall into their hands, they will be very much diſappointed—for a ſpirit of rivalſhip will lead adventurers into ſuch ſchemes of competition, and outbidding of each other, as will eventually ruin the trade---and as to any advantage it would be to their government, I can conceive of none. Our merchants, under the ſtricteſt regulations that our government can impoſe, are often ſufferers by their ſpeculations in this buſineſs.---With reſpect to relinquiſhing the poſts, I ſee no ſymptom of it."

BOSTON, May 3.

DIED] On Tueſday evening, after a ſhort but painful illneſs, the Rev. THOMAS GAIR, in the 36th year of his age, Paſtor of the ſecond Baptiſt church in this town. By this melancholy event, his wife and five ſmall children are ſuddenly plunged into the depth of woe—and a numerous congregation are left as ſheep without a ſhepherd: Nor do his family and flock alone lament his early death; the neighbouring churches, among whom he preached occaſionally, to great acceptance, join in the general ſorrow, and mingle their tears with the tears of his more immediate connexions. If the prayers of his friends—the moſt unremitted attention of his phyſician, or the wiſhes of the public, could have ſaved him, he had ſtill lived; but they were all unavailing. He is gone to receive the reward of a faithful ſervant—having determined through life to know nothing, ſave Jeſus Chriſt, and him crucified.—His remains were reſpectfully attended to the grave laſt Saturday afternoon.—The corpſe was carried from his late dwelling houſe, in Back-ſtreet, to the Rev. Mr. Elliot's meeting houſe, where an excellent diſcourſe was delivered by the Reverend Mr. Morſe, of Charleſtown, from theſe words in the 14th of Proverbs, and the latter part of the 32d verſe, "*the righteous hath hope in his death.*"—After which there was a collection for the benefit of the amiable but diſtreſſed family.—The corpſe was then carried to the grave, preceded by the brethren of his church and congregation.

May 21. Capt. Ruſſel, in the ſloop Stork, from Cape-Francois, informs, that a few days previous to his ſailing, there was an inſurrection among the troops: it took its riſe in conſequence of one of the officers ſtriking ſome of the ſoldiers. A party of them to the amount of 240 took their arms, and marched off into the country, intending, as was ſuppoſed, to go to ſome of the Spaniſh ſettlements. The whole town was alarmed, and all the inhabitants under arms---the light-horſe purſued and overtook them, and by their perſuaſions, they were induced to return; 15 or 20 of the ring-leaders were tried, and 8 or 10 of them condemned to hard labour, the remainder were to be ſent to France, two excepted, who were executed the day before he left the Cape. The inhabitants at the time of his departure ſtill kept under arms, and were in great confuſion.

PETERSBURG, May 20.

On Monday laſt the following unfortunate accident happened to the Stage which runs between this town and Richmond. About four miles from this place, one of the horſes was taken ſick, and the driver gave the reins to a Mr. Stokes (one of the paſſengers) to hold, while he took the ſick horſe out; as ſoon as he had done this Mr. Stokes let the reins go, and jumped out of the ſtage, upon which the horſes immediately ran off---the driver held the foremoſt horſes until they had dragged him upwards of forty yards, when one of the horſes knocked him down, and the carriage ran over one of his legs. There were two other paſſengers in the ſtage, a Mr. M'Millin, and Capt. Pinkerton, of the ſhip Belfaſt, now lying at Bermuda-Hundred. The firſt of theſe two gentlemen jumped out of the ſtage, and received but little injury, but Captain Pinkerton, not being able to clear himſelf out of the ſtage in time, was bruiſed in a moſt ſhocking manner, and now lies dangerouſly ill in this town. The driver's leg was very much bruiſed, but it is expected he will ſoon recover. Mr. Stokes eſcaped unhurt. The body of the carriage was entirely deſtroyed; the horſes have ſince been found, and the baggage all ſaved.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 2.*

The Convention of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland was to meet at Newport, the 24th ult. to take into conſideration the adoption of the New Conſtitution.

About the year 1718, when the brother of Dr. Franklin was about to eſtabliſh a newſpaper in Boſton, his friends endeavoured to diſſuade him from the undertaking, alledging, that there was one newſpaper already in that town, and that one newſpaper was ſufficient for America. There are now 14 newſpapers in this ſtate, and perhaps five times that number in the United States. We may from this form ſome idea of the increaſe of population in this country, and we cannot but form high expectations of the improvement in virtue and ſcience, which will be diffuſed amongſt the people through theſe channels of intelligence.

The arrival of a number of emigrants from France is a favourable circumſtance. The French peaſantry are remarkable for their ſobriety, honeſty and induſtry. The acceſſion of ſuch men is a great object in a new country, and ſhould be encouraged as much as poſſible, by every means in our power.

The diſſenters in Great-Britain are now uſing every endeavour to obtain a repeal of the iniquitous teſt laws of that country, by which all who are not members of the eſtabliſhed church are excluded from every office of truſt or profit.---The abolition of the ſlave trade is alſo warmly contended for. If the Britiſh are poſſeſſed of all that wiſdom and humanity, of which they have talked ſo much, theſe endeavours will be crowned with ſucceſs. Should they prove abortive, Britons may give themſelves what titles they pleaſe; but in the eyes of the world they can never be looked upon as a juſt or enlightened nation.

By the late accounts from Europe it appears, that affairs in that quarter are pregnant with confuſion and war---partly owing to the ambition of kings, who make a rareſhow of devaſtation---and partly to that ſpirit of liberty, which, with electrical rapidity, pervades almoſt every part of that continent.

The Ruſſians and Imperialiſts on one ſide---the Turks and Swedes on the other---have been making greater preparations for continuing hoſtilities this year than ever. It is true that commiſſioners from the Turkiſh and Ruſſian powers have met to negociate a peace; but it is alſo true, that the demands of the Empreſs are ſo extravagant, that the Grand Seignor can never ſubmit to them. Beſides this, the Brabanters continue a thorn in the ſide of the houſe of Auſtria.

Pruſſia, Poland, Saxony and Denmark, all exhibit a conduct far from peaceable. The ſovereign of the former has lately given his ſon leave to join the army; and the muſic which this prince delights to hear, is that which ſo highly gratified the ears of Charles the XIIth of Sweden.

England is the ally of Pruſſia, and muſt follow its chariot.

France is far from being tranquil, as it reſpects even her neighbours, having lately ſent a large detachment of troops to be encamped on the borders of Germany.

Spain meditates ſome blow, to prevent its ſubjects from taking the French *Influenza;* and Holland can be led in the leading-ſtrings of either Pruſſia or England. The other powers are too inſignificant to diſturb or attract the attention of the world.

The Belgic ſubjects conſider the revolution which has juſt taken place, as the fulfilment of ſeveral prophecies; and among others they have publiſhed the following paſſage from the Apocrypha. Eſdras 2 book, chap. 11.

"And I beheld, and lo, as it were a roaring lion chaſed out of the wood; and I ſaw that he ſent out a man's voice unto the Eagle, and ſaid, hear thou, I talk unto thee, and the higheſt ſhall ſay unto thee, the earth haſt thou not judged with truth. For thou haſt afflicted the meek, thou haſt hurt the peaceable, thou haſt loved liars, and deſtroyed the dwellings of them that brought fruit, and haſt caſt down the walls of ſuch as did thee no harm, and therefore appear thou no more Eagle---that all the earth may be refreſhed, and may return, being delivered from thy violence, and that ſhe may hope for the judgment and mercy of him that made her."

Such is the Apocryphal prophecy in favour of the Belgic patriots.

Extract of a letter from Capt. William Lurvey, dated Surrinam, April 8.

"On the 19th of March, in lat. 35, 10, N. long. 59. W. ſaw a wreck, which I boarded, and found her to be a ſchooner, called the Fox, of Boſton---her main-maſt gone, main-deck partly blown up, waiſt beat in, fore-maſt and bowſprit ſtanding, with part of her fore-ſail round her maſt-head, and jib all blown away. She appeared to be lumber loaded, and no perſon on board."

Obſervations on the cultivation of Indian corn, communicated to the Burlington Agricultural Society, by Mr. JOHN SHEPPARD, *of Greenwich, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey.*

UPON hearing it ſuggeſted, that Indian corn might be improved by a careful attention to plant only the ſeed gathered from thoſe ſtalks which produced two ears, I went into my field in the fall of 1786, without having much faith in the experiment, and collected a quantity of ſuch ears, ſufficient for my next crop.---In the ſpring of 1787 I planted this ſeed, and was much pleaſed to find my crop increaſed much beyond the quantity I had been accuſtomed to, even to ten buſhels per acre; and by following the ſame rule in ſaving my ſeed, my crops have increaſed to 60 buſhels per acre, and three or four ears upon a ſtalk.

Publiſhed by order of the Society.

WILLIAM COXE, jun. Secretary.

Burlington, April 20, 1790.

To be SOLD by public Sale,

On Saturday, the 19th day of June next, if not ſold before at private ſale,

THOSE well noted and frequented MERCHANT MILLS, ſituate at the mouth of Tulpehoccon creek, in Bern townſhip, Berks county, and within one mile of the borough of Reading. Said mills are in good repair, with two water wheels, and ſo conſtructed to put more therein, as Tulpehoccon creek is ſufficient to turn at all times of the year, whatever works the purchaſer pleaſes to erect. To ſaid mills belong ten acres of excellent land, whereof two acres are beautiful meadow, between the forks of Tulpehoccon and Schuylkill river, the remainder being arable land, planted with apple trees of the beſt kind, and now in their prime. To ſaid mills alſo belongs a ferry acroſs the river Schuylkill, which is much frequented by travellers and the Reading cuſtomers of ſaid mills. The advantage of the ſame, to have all the manufactured flour taken form the doors of ſaid mills, and carried by water to the city of Philadelphia, is very conſiderable.

If ſaid mills are not ſold at private ſale (whereof notice will be given) they will be put up on ſaid day, at public ſale, and ſold to the higheſt bidder; in Reading, at the houſe of John Hartman, Innkeeper, where the terms of ſale will be made known by

Bern townſhip, May 19, 1790. † JACOB MILLER.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME OF

An Apprentice Negroe Girl,

About 16 years of age, is ſtout and healthy, and uſed to almoſt every kind of buſineſs in a houſe; ſhe ſhas 11 years to ſerve. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, near Norriſtown, Montgomery county. JOHN M'FARLAND.

May 26, 1790. †

Hibernian Society.

A STATED meeting of the Hibernian Society, for the relief of Iriſh emigrants, will be held at the State-Houſe, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening. MATHEW CAREY, Secretary.

Philadelphia, May 27, 1790.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, the 24th May, 1790, a bay MARE, about 14 and a half hands high, a ſcattered white ſtar on her forehead, one foot white behind, and about eight years old. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges. MAGDALENE SUPPLEE, in Norriton townſhip, Reading road, 17 miles from Philadelphia. May 31, 1790.

A Nurſe Child wanted.

A WOMAN, who can be well recommended, wiſhes to take a Child to nurſe in her Houſe. Her Milk is freſh, and ſhe has a great flow of it. Enquire of the Printers.

PROPOSALS, by *Thomas Dobſon,*

Bookſeller, at the *Stone-Houſe*, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia

FOR PRINTING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The FOUR GOSPELS;

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

With PRELIMINARY DISSERTATIONS.

And NOTES, CRITICAL and EXPLANATORY.

By GEORGE CAMPBELL, D. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh; Principal of Mariſchal College, Aberdeen.

THE character and abilities of the author of the propoſed work are ſo well known, as to render unneceſſary any thing which might here be ſaid of them. His Eſſay on Miracles, in anſwer to Mr. Hume, and his Philoſophy of Rhetoric, have long been eſteemed maſter-pieces by the learned.---The following ſhort extract from the Analytical Review for May 1789, will ſhew the reader the high opinion entertained of the preſent work:—

"FROM the above ſpecimens, every intelligent reader will, we apprehend, form a very favourable idea of Dr. Campbell's work; and we venture to aſſure him, that a peruſal of the whole will confirm him in that idea. Every where we diſcover the ſhrewdneſs, the ſagacity, the judgment, and the taſte, of the author of The Philoſophy of Rhetoric, and of the Defence of the Goſpel Miracles. The ſtile is laboured, and uniformly correct; never obſcure to an attentive reader. The diction is generally chaſte, and the terms happily choſen. But, what enhances the value of this work, above every thing, is, the impartial candour and liberality of ſentiment that reigns throughout; and from which we have hardly found a ſingle deviation. In ſhort, it is one of thoſe few books, which every ſerious Chriſtian will read with pleaſure and profit; and which every ſcripture commentator ſhould propoſe to himſelf as a model."

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on a ſuperfine paper, and with a good type, in two large octavo volumes.

II. It will be delivered to ſubſcribers at *One Dollar and Two-thirds* for each volume, ſewed in boards;---One Dollar whereof to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, One Dollar and One Half on the delivery of the firſt volume, and the remainder on delivery of the ſecond.---The price to non-ſubſcribers will be *Two Dollars* per volume.

III. The work will be put to preſs as ſoon as ſix hundred copies are ſubſcribed for. eow 6t

Medicinal Waters,

For *Drinking* and *Bathing*, at HARROWGATE, within four miles of the city of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road.

THE Author of Nature having provided the above named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them, as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of the perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been repeatedly examined by Doctors Ruſh and Moyes.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron; it is remarkably light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate waters in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareus earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and as juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol, of this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe waters: he will only obſerve, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies: they have alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm; externally applied, theſe waters have, in many inſtances, cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths and two dreſſing rooms, and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming.

For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, one ſhilling for each time the baths are uſed leſs than a week, and two dollars the ſeaſon to thoſe who drink the waters only; and the Public may reſt aſſured, that neither expence nor trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe baths and waters uſeful and convenient.

Breakfaſts, dinners, ſuppers and lodging, in the genteeleſt manner and on the ſhorteſt notice, may be had at *Harrowgate Inn*, adjoining the ſprings; and if four or more ladies or gentlemen will ſubſcribe for the uſe of the Harrowgate light-waggon in the mornings, it ſhall run every day, and ſet out from Mr. Hay's Inn, in Race-ſtreet, preciſely at 6 o'clock.

THE ſubſcriber alſo reſpectfully informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, that a CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, with ILLUMINATION, in imitation of the European *Vauxhall*, will commence on Thurſday the 13th inſtant, at Horrowgate, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The Illumination to begin at 7, and the whole conclude preciſely at 9 o'clock in the evening; and, if encouragement is given, will be continued on every ſucceeding Thurſday during the ſeaſon, weather permitting.

The rural ſituation, and many natural beauties of *Harrowgate*, are ſo well known, that a particular deſcription of them is unneceſſary; it is decorated with ſummer-houſes, arbors, walks, ſeats, &c. The new houſe is ſpacious, and contains a ſaloon for balls, and a number of other rooms for companies or parties, large and ſmall.

A good and plentiful table, with liquors of the beſt quality, tea, coffee, fruit in ſeaſon, will be furniſhed on the ſhorteſt notice, and every attention paid to render the entertainment commodious, elegant and agreeable.

Any communication for improvements will be gratefully received and attended to, by the Public's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, G. ESTERLY.

Harrowgate, May 3, 1790.

N. B. The Harrowgate light waggon will alſo run in the afternoon of every day after the 13th inſtant, and ſet out from Mr. *Hay's Inn*, preciſely at 3 o'clock, and return in the evening, at the moderate rate of 2s. each perſon.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, ſome time in December laſt, a two year old black mare COLT, about twelve hands high. She has a blaze down her face, her near hind foot white, and is a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

RICHARD FLOWER.

Cheſter Mills, April 6, 1790. ‡

FOUND treſpaſſing among the cattle of the ſubſcriber, on Tinacum Iſland, a black and white pied STEER, about four years old, ſuppoſed to weigh five hundred when fat. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN GARRET.T

April 17th, 1790. ¶

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2. Account of the weather and diſeaſes for ditto,
3. Advantages of the culture of ſilk and of the mulberry tree.
4. Letter from Dr. Franklin to Michael Hillegas, Eſq;
5. Letter from the ſame to Samuel Rhodes,
6. Account of the mode of covering houſes with copper,
7. Intereſting caution to American landholders,
8. Anecdote of Dr. Franklin,
9. Bon mot of Dr. Chovet,
10. Account of the flour exported from Philadelphia in 1786,
11. Memoirs of the life, character and writings of Profeſſor Winthrop,
12. Account of the influenza which prevailed in America in 1789,
13. Information to Europeans diſpoſed to migrate to the United States,
14. Hiſtory of Amelia Stanford: Written by herſelf,
15. Some account of a cotton and a roping mill,

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PROSE.

16. Eſſay on complexion and figure in the human ſpecies,
17. Extract from an oration on independence, delivered July 4, 1789,
18. Letter from William Penn to his friends in London,
19. Eſſay on the influence of religion in civil ſociety. By the Rev. Thomas Reeſe,
20. Letter on the effects of lead upon the human body. By Dr. Franklin,
21. Letter from Dr. Franklin on the utility of metal conductors,
22. Letter from Dr. Franklin on the death of his brother,
23. Petition of the left hand: Aſcribed to Dr. Franklin,
24. Account of the laſt illneſs of Dr. Franklin: By his Attending Phyſician,
25. Remarks on the diſeaſes of the teeth. By Mr. Gardette, dentiſt,
26. Account of the ugly club, held in Charleſton,
27. Premium for the manufacture of cheeſe,
28. Experiments and obſervations on the uſe of Plaſter of Paris,
29. Obſervations on the culture of Indian corn,
30. Premiums propoſed by the Philadelphia agricultural ſociety,
31. Proceſs of preparing ſeed wheat,
32. Short account of the character of the Rev. Matthew Wilſon, D. D.
33. Extent and value of the late North-Carolina ceſſion,
34. The American Spectator---On induſtry,
35. Anecdote of the late Hon. Judge Sewall,
36. Bon mot of an American loyaliſt,
37. Bon mot reſpecting the Rhode-Iſlanders,
38. Anecdote of the late Dr. Magrath,
39. Conſtitution of the Hibernian ſociety for the relief of Iriſh emigrants,
40. Charge of the Hon. James Wilſon, Eſq; to the grand jury of the fœderal circuit court.

POETRY.

41. Benevolence. By Thomas Dawes, Eſq; of Boſton,
42. Verſes, ſacred to the memory of Dr. Franklin,
43. Epitaph on Dr. Franklin,
44. The American farmer,
45. Bethlehem: By a young lady of Maryland,
46. Fœderal-hall: By Captain Philip Freneau.

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Clocks and Watches carefully repaired.

Philad. May 19, 1790.

Goldthwaite & Baldwin,

DRUGGISTS,
At BOERHAAVE'S HEAD, oppoſite the City Tavern, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of excellent DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, PATENT MEDICINES, with every article in that line, which they will ſell at the moſt reaſonable rates for caſh, or the uſual credit.

Gentlemen who pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved with punctuality, and at the ſhorteſt notice. They flatter themſelves, that, by their attention, and the prices their Medicines will be ſold at, Phyſicians, Apothecaries and country Store-keepers, will find it their intereſt to deal with them. They intend to keep up their aſſortments by freſh importations every ſpring and fall.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1790. tf

This Day is Publiſhed,
And to be Sold by all the Bookſellers,

The Chriſtian's New and Complete FAMILY BIBLE.
No. 77.

The Old and New Teſtaments being now entirely printed off, ſubſcribers are requeſted to ſend for their numbers as quick as poſſible. The Apocrypha will ſoon be ready for delivery.

Agreeable to the propoſals, the work was to be compriſed in 75 numbers: however, it will conſiderably exceed that quantity; but all above No. 75, ſhall be delivered gratis to ſubſcribers, the number of whom is now nearly 1000. 4w

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Wanted immediately,

A Complete Workman at FINISHING of SICKLES. Any perſon, who underſtands the above buſineſs, will hear of good encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

May 26, 1790. ‡

WHEREAS, in the beginning of December laſt, a certain *Charles Morgan* brought to the place of the ſubſcriber, at the Spring Mill road, near the 12 mile ſtone, in Whitemarſh townſhip, a MARE and a COLT, to be kept at hay till the firſt day of May inſtant---but as the ſaid Charles Morgan has neglected to call or ſend for the ſaid Mare and Colt, the ſubſcriber therefore gives this public notice, that the ſaid Charles Morgan ſhall come and take away the ſaid Mare and Colt within three weeks from this date, and pay the charges for keeping the ſame, &c. otherwiſe the ſaid Mare and Colt will be ſold to pay the ſaid charges. JOHN ARTHUR.

May 20, 1790. ‡

Cadwalader & David Evans,

At their Store, the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Fifth-ſtreet, have for Sale, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LISBON, Teneriffe, Malaga and Fayal wines,
Jamaica ſpirit, Weſt India, New England and country rum,
Brandy and gin,
Anniſeed, cordial,
Molaſſes, lamp oil,
Hyſon, ſouchong & bohea teas,
Loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars,
Coffee, chocolate,
Rice, raiſins, ſhelled barley,
Pepper, alſpice, ginger,
Cinnamon, cloves,
Nutmegs, muſtard,
Indigo, ſtarch, allum,
Soap, candles,
Snuff, tobacco,
Powder, ſhot,
Bar lead, cotton, &c.

Alſo Oats, Indian Corn and Shorts, by the Buſhel. ‡ſewo.

Six Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the night of Sunday, the 16th inſtant, from off the lands of the ſubſcriber, living in Wrightſtown townſhip, Bucks county, a ſorrel MARE, eight or nine years old, fourteen and a half hands high, and within about three weeks of the foaling. She has a white face and three white feet, the mane and tail a little lighter than the body. She is about three fourths blooded, trots and canters well. Whoever gives information of ſaid mare, ſo as ſhe may be had, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or if brought home, reaſonable charges paid either by the Subſcriber or *Jacob Bennet*, Eſq; High Sheriff of ſaid county, and no queſtions aſked, and for apprehending the Thief and proſecuting to conviction an additional Reward of Four Dollars ſhall be paid by THOMAS GAWN.

May 22, 1790. ‡

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm
in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road foom Alexandria to Wincheſter. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſter*, in Philadelphia. tf.

Reading, May 10, 1790.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 12th day of June next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Whitman, Inn-holder, in the town of Reading, and county of Berks, viz. a certain brick meſſuage or tenement and lot of ground, ſituate on Penn-ſtreet, in the town and county aforeſaid, and marked in the general plan of ſaid town No. 18. Alſo one other lot of ground in the town aforeſaid, being a corner of Penn and Callowhill-ſtreets, and marked in the plan aforeſaid, No. 17. Alſo a tract of land in Robinſon townſhip, in the county aforeſaid; adjoining lands of Peter Treat and Jonas Chamberlain; containing 45 acres or thereabouts. And one moiety or half part of a tract of land in Brunſwick townſhip, in the ſaid county; containing 1007 acres or thereabouts, with the appurtenances: Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Benjamin Lightfoot, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Four Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Tredriffen townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 22d of April, 1790, a bay MARE, with a black mane and tail, about 15 hands high, 11 years old, her foretop cut ſquare off, ſhe had alſo a ſcar upon her buttock, occaſioned by the horn of a cow. Whoever will take up the thief and mare ſhall have the above reward, or Ten Shillings for the mare alone, and reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ THOMAS TUSTEN.

WANTED,
A Journeyman Book-Binder:

One who is a good workman, and underſtands his buſineſs, will find Employ, and Encouragement according to his Abilities, by applying to the ſubſcriber. JAMES MUIR.

Philadelphia, May 18.

For Sale, very cheap,
Two very valuable Farms;
Or Part exchanged.

THE beautiful Farm whereon I now live, ſituated in Anne-Arundel county, on the upper part of Elk-Ridge, about 25 miles from Baltimore-town, 14 from Ellicott's merchant mills, 30 from George-town, on Patowmack, 27 below Frederick-town, 45 above Annapolis, and 6 miles from Mr. Carroll's manor; containing 681 acres of very valuable land, which produces very good wheat, rye, flax, Indian corn, and as fine tobacco as any made in this ſtate.---There are on this land, a convenient well-finiſhed dwelling-houſe, kitchen, dairy, ſpring-houſe, meat-houſe, weaver's ſhop, blackſmith's ſhop, negro-quarters, hen-houſe and a pailed yard to it, corn-houſe, ſtables and haylofts, turkey-houſe, gooſe-houſe, three tobacco-houſes, a large barn with two threſhing floors, three exceeding good apple-orchards of the beſt ſort of fruit in the ſtate, containing 780 thriving trees, from which as fine cyder is made as any produced in America; two peach-orchards, containing upwards of 1000 bearing trees; a great number of cherry-trees; pear, quince, damſon, and other kinds of plumb-trees; a large pailed garden, well ſtocked with fruits, herbs, and roots; an excellent ſpring of cool water within 70 or 80 yards of the door: On one corner of this land is an overſhot griſt-mill with an eighteen-feet wheel, and eleven feet fall of water on the wheel; two hundred yards below the mill may be built an overſhot ſaw, griſt, oil-mill, or any other water-works, with a fall of eighteen feet, without prejudice to the preſent mill, and might be worked by the ſame water that turns the preſent wheel; the mill-houſe is of ſtone, thirty-four feet by thirty-two, and calculated for merchants work. About three hundred yards below the mill is a tanyard, bark-mill and houſe, currying-ſhed, and a new houſe for the tanner; now under rent; there is, alſo, a miller's houſe. Belonging to this plantation there are about one hundred acres of rich meadow-ground, about thirty-five or forty acres of which are now in timothy, and mowed yearly. The plantation, including the meadows, contains about two hundred and fifty acres of cleared land, under good fences, with croſs fences to divide it into ſix fields, all of which have two or three cool and never failing ſprings; the remainder of the land is in woods. I now offer this very valuable farm at the very low price of Three Pounds per acre, two-thirds paid in caſh, and the remainder to be paid in ſix months from the day of ſale, without intereſt, if punctually paid on the day it becomes due; otherwiſe, intereſt from the day of ſale.

Alſo, another Farm about 3 miles below the former, and nearer to Baltimore and Ellicott's Merchant Mills, containing 644¼ acres of very good land, which produces good corn, wheat, rye, tobacco, and flax; about 150 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, on which are a good new barn, 58 feet by 24, two tobacco-houſes, corn and overſeer's houſe, ſtables, cow-houſe, Negro quarters, and meat-houſe; about 20 acres of mowable timothy meadow is already made, and can, every foot of it, be watered; and about 40 acres more may be made. This land is very well watered, and is loaded with excellent board and ſhingle timber; and as there is a good never-failing ſtream of water running through it, with a fall of 30 feet, a ſaw mill might be built, which would yield a conſiderable profit from the timber that would be cut down, in the yearly clearings, to enlarge the plantation; and plank and ſcantling are in great demand in this part of the country. There are two young apple orchards and a bearing peach orchard on this place. This tract would make two very good farms, and might be conveniently divided for that purpoſe; and as there is a public road that runs through it, from Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Landing, Baltimore-Town and Ellicott's Mills, to Frederick-Town and the back country, it would ſuit very well for a tavern, one being much wanted on this part of the road, as there is none above, within 13, or below this place, within 15 miles. My price for this very valuable farm is Fifty Shillings per acre, two thirds in caſh; and for the other third, I will take a tract of the firſt quality in Kentucky, if it lies within 2 or 3 miles, at the fartheſt, of Boon's Old Station, on Braſhears's Creek, which falls into Salt River; or caſh at the end of ſix months from the day of ſale, without intereſt, if punctually paid on the day; but on failure of payment, intereſt from the day of ſale muſt be paid.

☞ Theſe farms are offered at private ſale until *Tueſday*, the 8th day of June next. The purchaſer of either farm may have the greateſt part of the ſtock of Black Cattle and Hogs on it, at a very moderate price, and may put in a crop of ſmall grain in the fall. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber, as above, who has a Lot of Ground, in Carrollſburgh, at the mouth of the Eaſtern Branch, on Patowmack River. The Lot lies in the centre of the town, adjoining the Market-Place, which he would alſo ſell at a very reaſonable price.

March 15, 1790. REUBEN MERIWEATHER.

Juſt arrived and for Sale by

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT

Curracoa Salted Hides.

Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, May 11, 1790.

William & John Sitgreaves,

On the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, the third door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, have imported, by the late arrivals from Europe,

An extenſive Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

For the ſpring trade, which they will ſell very low for caſh, or the uſual credit. Alſo Crowley ſteel, pewter, tin plates, window glaſs, and a quantity of the beſt *wool and cotton card wire.* 6w.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

LOW priced pint, pint and a half and quart tumblers, by the box, half box, or quarter box, wine glaſſes in very ſmall boxes, German ſcythes, ſtraw-knives, whetſtones, cheap window-glaſs 8 by 10, Dreſden china tea-cups and ſaucers, Dutch looking-glaſſes, braſs wire, gun-powder, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs, and ſundry other articles. 8t March 30.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1790. THE NUMB. 3132.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1790.

PHILADELPHIA.

On Monday afternoon the 31ſt ult. arrived at New-York, the ſloop Rambler, Captain Carey, from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, which left that place on Sunday morning preceding, and brought the following

AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE.

"That the Convention of Rhode-Iſland did, on Saturday the 29th ult. at five o'clock, P. M. adopt the Conſtitution of the United States, by a majority of TWO.—The yeas were 34—the nays 32.

"That on the Thurſday before, after much debate, and great agitation, the queſtion was put for an adjournment, and was loſt by a majority of 18."

We alſo learn, "That on the afternoon of the ſame day, ſeveral of the minority declared, that if they could obtain inſtructions from their conſtituents to vote for the conſtitution, they would do it; in conſequence of which the town of Portſmouth, and one other town, who ſent ſix Members between them, convened, and inſtructed their Delegates to vote for it; and that on the grand queſtion being taken, four of them voted for it, one againſt it, and the ſixth abſented himſelf."

In the above veſſel came paſſenger, Colonel Barton, one of the Members of the Convention, with diſpatches for the Preſident of the United States.

The following Meſſage was received by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, from the Preſident of the United States, on yeſterday ſe'nnight, by his Secretary, Mr. Lear.

United States, June 1, 1790.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Repreſentatives.

HAVING received official information of the acceſſion of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, to the Conſtitution of the United States, I take the earlieſt opportunity of communicating the ſame to you, with my congratulations on this happy event, which unites under the general government, all the States which were originally confederated; and have directed my Secretary to lay before you a copy of the letter from the Preſident of the Convention of Rhode-Iſland to the Preſident of the United States.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

[*COPY.*]

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND.

Newport, May 29, 1790.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleaſing ſatisfaction of informing your Excellency, that the Conſtitution of the United States of America, was this day ratified and adopted by the Convention of the people of this ſtate, agreeably to the recommendation of the General Convention, aſſembled at Philadelphia, and the conſequent reſolution of Congreſs thereon.

The Lower Houſe of the General Aſſembly of this ſtate at their ſeſſion the former part of this month, paſſed a reſolution, requeſting his Excellency the Governor, in caſe the Conſtitution ſhould be adopted by the Convention, to call the Aſſembly together by warrant, as ſoon after the adoption as might be, for the ſpecial purpoſe of electing the Senators, and taking meaſures for a repreſentation of this ſtate in Congreſs, I can therefore, aſſure your Excellency, that in the courſe of a few days, not to exceed ſixteen, the Legiſlature will be aſſembled, either by ſpecial warrant, or purſuant to their adjournment, on the ſecond Monday in June, when, I have not the leaſt doubt, the Senators will be immediately appointed, and the ſtate repreſented in Congreſs, agreeably to the Conſtitution, as ſoon as the elections can be accompliſhed.

The ratification of the Conſtitution will be made out and forwarded by way of the Poſt-Office, with all poſſible expedition.

Colonel William Barton, who was a Member of the Convention, will have the honour of delivering this letter.

With the higheſt ſentiments of eſteem and reſpect,

I have the honour of being,

Your Excellency's

Moſt obedient ſervant,

(Signed) DANIEL OWEN, *Preſident.*

To the Preſident of the United States.

A true Copy.

TOBIAS LEAR, *Secretary to the Preſident of the United States.*

The ſame day, Congreſs reſolved to appoint a Committee to bring in a bill "to give effect to the laws of the United States to the State of Rhode-Iſland."

On Monday the 31ſt ult. on motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, in the Houſe Repreſentatives, it was reſolved, "That when Congreſs adjourn, they may adjourn to meet at Philadelphia."—The yeas and nays being called for, ſtand as follow:—

Ayes—Meſſrs. Aſh, Baldwin, Boudinot, Brown, Caddwallader, Carroll, Coles, Contee, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Jackſon, Lee, Leonard, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Partridge, Scott, Seney, Sinnickſon, Smith, M. Steele, Stone, Sturgis, Sumpter, Thatcher, Vining, White, Williamſon, Wynkoop.—38

Noes—Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Bloodworth, Burke, Floyd, Foſter, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Huntington, Livermore, Lawrance, Renſelear, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Smith, (S. C.) Sylveſter, Trumbull, Tucker.—22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city, dated June 2, 1790.

"The Houſe of Repreſentatives have agreed to adjourn to Philadelphia,—which reſolution was before the Senate this day; they have agreed to refer the queſtion of adjournment and that upon the permanent reſidence, to a Committee:—the Committee are—

"Butler of South-Carolina, Dalton of Maſſachuſetts, Johnſon of North-Carolina—ſaid to be for New-York.

"John Henry of Maryland, R. H. Lee of Virginia—ſaid to be for Philadelphia.

"We are therefore ſanguine that the buſineſs will NOT be concluded in the Senate until the *Rhode-Iſland* Senators come forward: when we expect a decided majority in favour of New-York."

On Wedneſday laſt, the reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives for an adjournment to Philadelphia, came before the Senate, when a motion to commit it, and a bill for fixing the *permanent* reſidence of Congreſs, were referred to a Select Committee by the caſting vote of the Vice-Preſident.

The Maſſachuſetts Centinel, of the 26th inſtant, mentions, that Captain Gray, of the Columbia, having put into a Spaniſh port in South-America, was permitted by the Commandant to tarry a few days, to wood and water; but for this act of hoſpitality, that the Commandant was ſoon after arreſted by the Governor-General, and ordered into confinement at St Jago: That the Commandant has written to the owners of the Columbia upon the ſubject; and they have requeſted the Preſident of the United States to write to the Spaniſh Monarch, and deſire his releaſe; that the Preſident has accordingly ſent diſpatches relative thereto, to Mr. Carmichael, the American Miniſter at the Court of Spain.

His Excellency ohn Hancock, is re-elected Governor, and His Honour Samuel Adams, Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, for the year enſuing.

DIED.] At New-York on Tueſday morning, the firſt inſtant, the Honourable THEODORICK BLAND, one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs from the ſtate of Virginia, aged about 48.

This gentleman ſtood ſo very high in the opinion of his countrymen, that the language of panegyric cannot confer a due encomium upon his character: emulous to throw luſtre upon the cauſe of freedom, when his country was threatened with calamity, he diſplayed the worthieſt ſentiments and the nobleſt virtues, ſuch as will ever live in the breaſt of every American, although his mortal part is at laſt conſigned to that indiſcriminate deſolation which equally awaits the true and ſeeming patriot.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on Monday, the 31ſt ult. Mr. Fitzſimons's motion for removing the ſeat of the General Government from New-York to Philadelphia, being before the Houſe.

MR. GERRY ſaid, he did not remember a queſtion of ſimilar importance on which the members appeared ſo ready to give their votes, as upon that which now engages the attention of the Houſe. It was to him a deciſive proof, either that the queſtion was ſimple and required no diſcuſſion, or elſe, that it had been previouſly debated in private, and gentlemen had made up their minds already upon the ſubject, as not wiſhing again to debate it in public. To him, however, it by no meas appeared to be a queſtion of that trivial conſequence as to require little or no diſcuſſion at this period, he candidly confeſſed that it was his earneſt deſire to ſee the queſtion for the permanent reſidence fairly and candidly diſcuſſed, after other, and by far more important, buſineſs had been decided upon, and that ſuch diſcuſſion ſhould be conducted as free as poſſible from any extraneous influence.

It appeared to him ſomewhat remarkable, that at this time the whole funding ſyſtem ſhould be arreſted in its progreſs, merely to make room for Congreſs to diſcuſs the queſtion where they ſhould hold their next reſidence? Sir, ſaid he, our conſtituents are impatient to be informed of what we are doing—It is but a ſecondary concern with them to know where we are to ſit; it becomes even a matter of indifference when put in competition with thoſe great queſtions which ought at this moment to be diſcuſſing on this floor. Sir, when the queſtion comes properly before us, it will be then time enough to determine upon the permanent reſidence, and ſhould this be the caſe, no doubt numberleſs propoſitions will be made, extremely complex in their nature, inſtead of one ſimple propoſition, which would ſave an immenſity of time, that would be otherwiſe loſt in debate.

Superadded to theſe conſiderations, the permanent reſidence will be a queſtion of a nature that will involve a number of diſagreeable conſequences; a queſtion fraught with diſcord and mutual jealouſy; a queſtion, Sir, that is to the laſt degree irritable, and which gentlemen have already declared, they wiſh to avoid. Was the queſtion of aſſumption taken up becauſe they thought it an irritable one? Sir, be aſſured, there is none they could have fallen upon more irritable than this. Sir, I repeat again, that I wiſh Congreſs would attend more to what they are to do, than where they are to ſit: The public are more inquiſitive in reſpect to the meaſures of Congreſs than to the place of their reſidence. As to the ſuppoſed inconveniency attending gentlemen from the ſouthern ſtates, ſitting at New-York, it is certainly a very inconſiderable one; when once I ſet out on a journey, it makes but a trifling odds whether it be to New-York or to the Patowmack.

If, however, gentlemen are for taking up the queſtion on this ground, I firmly believe there is leſs inconvenience in collecting the Members at New-York than at Philadelphia, particularly the Members from Georgia and the two Carolinas, who can at all times of the year come to New-York by water, which is not the caſe with Philadelphia, and by water the diſtance is nearly the ſame.

On queſtions of this kind the uſual mode of proceeding has been to aſſign a day. Members then have an opportunity and leiſure to prepare themſelves for a diſcuſſion, and to form a rational deciſion of opinion. But here, Sir, the matter is brought before the Houſe on a Monday morning, when it is not uſual for all the Members to be preſent, and ſeems to have been done with a particular view to force a queſtion like the preſent.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) wiſhed this queſtion poſtponed, till public buſineſs of more immediate concern was finiſhed. Congreſs had already been cenſured for a waſte of time and for a delay of the national buſineſs; he thought they would lay themſelves open for additional cenſures if they were to ſuſpend more important ſubjects to debate upon the ſubject of a permanent reſidence, which was a matter of very trivial conſequence in itſelf, and was ſtill leſs ſo to the great body of the community. He ſaid, that, in his opinion, the bulk of the people was very little intereſted in Congreſs being at New-York or Philadelphia. Laſt ſeſſion this ſubject had been debated on at full length, when gentlemen were blaming each other for bringing forward the queſtion—But this was not all: there were very important reaſons operating ſtrongly againſt bringing forward the queſtion at this time: firſt, becauſe it was premature, ſince it is not determined that there ſhall be another ſeſſion of the preſent Congreſs, which the reſolution expreſly contradicts, and ſays there ſhall be another ſeſſion; it is therefore ſtriking a deciſion upon a queſtion of great importance, becauſe it is in the contemplation of many gentlemen, this ſeſſion to terminate all the important buſineſs, and then to adjourn, and not to meet again—In the ſecond place, gentlemen who were ſent here were ſent to meet at New-York, and they did not expect that before their time was expired, they ſhould be hurried away to another place.

It appeared to him that if gentlemen were to alter their motion ſo as to make the next Congreſs the object thereof, that it would be introduced with much more propriety; if the reſolution ſhould be agreed to now, it would be of no conſequence, for it may be reſcinded before the adjournment. Mr. Smith then deſired the Speaker to read the ſeveral orders of the day, which being done, he called on the Houſe to proceed in the very important buſineſs that was now before them, before any other ſubjects were introduced. He hoped the yeas and nays might be taken on the ſubject.

On Mr Smith (of Maryland) propoſing Baltimore inſtead of Philadelphia,

Mr. Williamſon obſerved, that the word Baltimore might not be inſerted, and that the queſtion might be taken ſimply on the propoſed adjournment for Philadelphia. It was true, he ſaid as the Member from Maryland, Mr. Smith, had obſerved that Congreſs might be accommodated in Baltimore. He had formerly voted for the meeting of the New Congreſs in that place, but he had firſt moved that they ſhould meet in Philadelphia, where he then thought, and continued to think, they might be better accommodated. The Journal of Congreſs then in his hand, for Auguſt 1788, would ſhew the reaſons that induced him to think that Congreſs ſhould meet to the ſouthward of New-York, this city being far from the centre of the Union, whether regard is had to population or diſtance. The extent and population to the ſouthward, compared with thoſe to the eaſtward, being as two to one. It is true that arguments might be ſuppoſed to have occurred ſince the time mentioned, which might be ſuppoſed to have effected his opinions; they were arguments that addreſſed themſelves to the heart—he believed that no man living, felt more ſenſibly, and no man ought to be more ſtrongly impreſſed by ſuch arguments, but he did not forget, and he never ſhould forget for a ſingle moment, that he came here to ſerve the ſtate, to ſerve the nation, and not to conſult his private feelings, or his private intereſt. Truth and the nature of things were immutable. The argument continues to be good, which was good two years ago. Whenever the queſtion ſhould be put, he would give his vote accordingly.

Mr. Bloodworth ſaid, that he hoped he ſhould be believed when he declared, that no local intereſt biaſſed him: he would vote as he thought moſt beneficial and for the good of his country. He thought a removal would be attended with inevitable and great expence, and certainly there was no money in the treaſury to be thrown away. Congreſs were as well fixed in this city as they could be elſewhere. The public buildings, &c. were commodious and elegant, and the Members were in every reſpect well accommodated. He thought it would be attended with ill conſequences, that at a time when government had hardly got into motion, Congreſs ſhould be ſhifting about from place to place, like the wandering hords in the northeaſt of Aſia: he ſhould have imagined ſome gratitude was due to the people of New-York, who had paid ſo much attention to the comfortable accommodation of the government; and that from this, as well as other conſiderations, he thought that Congreſs ought to remain here a few years longer at leaſt.

Mr. Gerry ſaid, that ſuppoſing good and ſound reaſons could be given for moving from New-York, he had not made up his mind where it would be moſt proper to go to. The queſtion it ſeemed, muſt at all events be decided on this very day, and ſo determined were the advocates for removal that it was even taken amiſs to offer any information on the ſubject. For his part, he thought it a meaſure of great conſequence, as it reſpected the peace and welfare of the Union as well as the honour of Congreſs; and going from New-York would not produce that entire ſatisfaction that gentlemen probably contemplated, for if good and ſolid reaſons could not be given for a removal, Congreſs after an adjournment to Philadelphia would be as far from a reſting place as ever. If every thing was to be accommodated to intereſt, and if every gentleman made this the rule of their conduct, it was not improbable that Congreſs would again agree to adjourn from Philadelphia to Baltimore—to ſome other place—or they may even return again to New-York; and thus Congreſs would be in a fair way of being bandied to and fro, a mere political ſhuttle-cock between New-York and Philadelphia.

For my own part, ſaid Mr. Gerry, I am not an advocate for any particular place, but it appears to me that until the queſtion relative to a permanent reſidence is fix-

ed unalterably, that the queſtion about a temporary reſidence will be conſtantly entering into and interrupting every important queſtion that comes before us.—A gentleman, who was up a ſhort time ſince (Mr Hartley) ſuppoſed Philadelphia to be preferable to New-York, as being a place of much greater ſafety.—It ſeemed to him (Mr. Gerry ſaid) that while gentlemen were moving for a temporary reſidence of Congreſs, that a permanent reſidence was ultimately in view, or to what purpoſe does he hold up his idea of ſecurity—He means, I ſuppoſe, ſecurity againſt foreign enemies, and not againſt the citizens of the United States——Sir, for want of ſecurity and protection Congreſs was obliged to fly from Philadelphia to Princeton.—Does the gentleman apprehend any danger from the Algerines; or does he apprehend that at ſome future period we may be at war with Britain or ſome other European nations, and that we ought to take care in time and be out of their way? He believed, that whether the gentleman intended it or not, that if Congreſs once go to Philadelphia, it will in future be the permanent inſtead of the temporary reſidence. It appeared to him that no meaſures ought to be adopted that would have a more extenſive effect than was apparently intended. The gentleman had alſo ſpoke of the public buildings of Philadelphia, its wealth and other advantages—but the wealth and other difference of advantages between New York and Philadelphia, are by no means ſo conſiderable as to induce me to quit one place for the other. In New-York, Mr. Gerry obſerved, there was a ſufficiency of wealth to accommodate the public finances. It was alſo ſaid that Philadelphia was more central—he had no doubt to many gentlemen it was the center of their wiſhes; he believed the preſent meaſure was more with a view to accommodate individuals than the government, or why did the motion originate with a member of that city? He thought the motion ought to be decided on great national principles, and not with a view to accommodate particular rival intereſts. He thought the queſtion would be more equitably decided if the repreſentatives from New York and Pennſylvania would agree to withdraw and be ſilent on the occaſion as parties too much concerned to decide or argue upon their own cauſe—As to there being public buildings in Philadelphia, are there not here alſo—but, Sir, were the buildings referred to, in Philadelphia, erected ſolely for the accommodation of Congreſs—were they not, on the contrary, erected for the uſe of the government of that ſtate? And, Sir, their public buildings, however convenient, are undoubtedly leſs ſo than thoſe we now occupy. Sir, the buildings in which we ſit are the moſt convenient of any in America. The State-Houſe of Philadelphia has no gallery, and is deſtitute of many other advantages that we poſſeſs here. However, admitting they were equally convenient in both places, he would aſk whether it was conſiſtent with the honour of Congreſs, after the citizens of New-York had been at the expence of 50 or 60,000 dollars to accommodate Congreſs, to leave them a uſeleſs building—I think if we do go, the leaſt we can do is to pay for the building; we could not, in honour, leave the city without doing ſo—Sir, ſaid he, if we eſtabliſh a precedent of this kind, we ſhall be moved about, backward and forward, juſt as it ſhall ſuit the purpoſes of a majority. At one time Congreſs might be at Philadelphia, at another at Baltimore, Williamſburg, or even Marietta. For his part he would rather fix permanently at Marietta than to be everlaſting moving about. He thought there was danger that the ſubject of reſidence would enter into every great queſtion, and always be matter of accommodation, and he wiſhed to know whether there was not danger in leaving the affairs of the United States in ſo unſettled a ſituation.

LONDON, April 10.

The Auſtrian Miniſter at the Court of Berlin has, by the command of Leopold II. demanded a categorical anſwer to the following queries:

"1. Does the Court of Berlin approve the laſt terms of pacification propoſed by the two Imperial Courts to the Porte; if it does, will the Court of Berlin guarantee them?

"2. If the Porte, notwithſtanding theſe propoſitions, ſhould perſiſt in hoſtilities, will the Court of Berlin conſent not to take any part in them, unleſs the two Imperial Courts ſhould increaſe the limits of the territory which they now require the Porte to cede, or that other Chriſtian Powers are not unjuſtly expoſed or wantonly dragged into them?

"3. Will the Court of Berlin interpoſe in the moſt efficacious manner to procure the Belgick Provinces to reenter into their allegiance to their ancient Sovereign?

"4 Will the Court of Berlin explicitly declare the *ultimatum* which Pruſſia and her allies would propoſe to the two Imperial Courts!"

Thus is the Rubicon paſſed. Thus are diſpelled the viſionary hopes of peace that were grounded on the pacific character of Leopold II.

A mandate like the preceding, which is, in any light, nothing leſs than a declaration of war, is not leſs impolitic than it is haughty, and augurs ill of the wiſdom and moderation of his future Councils. It was the inſolent and rapacious ſpirit of the terms attempted to be impoſed on Turkey, that produced the alliance between that Empire and Pruſſia. To propoſe, therefore, after the notoriety of this fact, ſuch a guarantee, is an abſurd and arrogant mockery of the Pruſſian Monarch. The only anſwer that can be made by that Monarch to the above, is a direct denial, and probably an explicit avowal of his alliance with the Porte. That anſwer muſt, without doubt, prove the ſignal of hoſtilities and a few mails will probably convey to us a formal declaration of war.

The articles reſpecting the Belgick inſurgents, ſurpaſſes, if poſſible, the reſt in imperious folly. If they were ſecretly encouraged by the King of Pruſſia, it requires him both to avow it, and with oſtentatious perfidy to betray thoſe whom he ſtimulated to revolt.

Fraught with ſuch multiplied abſurdity, and announced with ſuch intolerable arguments, this Auſtrian reſcript cannot fail to haſten that colliſion which threatens to convulſe Europe to its center, and of whoſe approach the political atmoſphere has ſo long given unequivocal indications.

The French navy is ſaid to be in ſo miſerable a condition, that if their preſent confuſion continues a few years, they muſt receive a ſeverer blow in the athdepartment than any they could ſuffer in a war with us. A liſt and condition of their fleet have been publiſhed at Paris very lately, with the ſtatement of each ſhip, by which it appears, that at this period they could not put 30 ſail of the line to ſea.

About the 30th of March, Clement Paoli ſet out on his return to Corſica, by way of Paris, after a reſidence of twenty years in England.

The ſhip Diſcovery, Roberts, is to ſail for the South Sea in the month of June; a brig is to accompany her, having on board the frame of a new veſſel intended to be taken out, and put together in ſome of the ſouthern countries—Two new ſloops of war are to be inſtantly fitted out, to go in purſuit of the pirates, who have taken poſſeſſion of the Bounty armed ſhip; theſe two ſloops are to ſteer a direct courſe for Otaheite, where it is conjectured the rebellious crew have eſtabliſhed their rendezvous. It is intended that the conveyance of the bread fruit trees from the South Sea iſlands to the Weſt-Indies ſhall be a ſecondary object of this voyage.

France, involved as ſhe is in the moſt dreadful inteſtine diſorders, appears to be ſtill actuated by the ſpirit of her former intrigue in the affairs of other nations. It is known that ſhe is about to add confuſion to confuſion, by endeavouring to unite to her the revolters of the Houſe of Auſtria.

Schemes are ſaid to be in agitation at the Court of Turin for a counter revolution in France—Count de Maillebois is by this account, with the Count d'Artois, to put himſelf at the head of fifteen thouſand Sardinian troops, and to enter Dauphiné. The King of Naples, it is ſaid, is to co-operate, by landing a body of fifteen thouſand men in Provence.

Accounts are now confirmed of a treaty between Pruſſia and the Porte, no certainty, however, as yet, whether it be offenſive and defenſive, or defenſive only. Moſt probably it is proviſional, and will not be put in force till ſome attempt is made to ſettle the diſturbances of Europe by a negociation.

By the accounts received from Berlin, they announce the proſpect of a ſpeedy rupture between that Court and the Courts of Vienna and Peterſburg.

All the men abſent on furlough from the corps of artillery, are ordered immediately to return.

Great numbers of people are employed in getting ready the ammunition and baggage waggons, neceſſary for attending on a numerous army.

In Upper Sileſia, the regiments of Delwigh, Mengden and Manſtein, with a detachment of 400 huſſars, are to form a cordon on the borders of Bohemia and Moravia, under the command of Generals Delwigh and Kohler.

All the ſoldiers belonging to the regiments in Sileſia, who had furloughs, that were not to expire till Auguſt, have been ordered to join their reſpective corps by the 6th inſtant.

The reigning Duke of Brunſwick, the King's favourite General, has been at Potzdam ſince the 25th of March.

The King of Pruſſia has conferred upon his eldeſt ſon, the Prince Royal, the rank of Colonel in the army, and given him the regiment of Pruſſia.

Another circumſtance has occurred, which ſeems to indicate the certainty of a ſpeedy rupture, and that is, that the orders iſſued ſome time ſince, for the building of bridges and extenſive edifices at Berlin on the King's account, have been countermanded.

But in the midſt of theſe warlike appearances, a particular circumſtance has given riſe to ſuſpicions of quite a contrary tendency. On the 11th of this month, the Margrave of Brandenburg, Anſpach and Bareith, was ſeen at Berlin; he appeared *incognito* under the name of an Engliſh gentleman. The Court was not apprized of his viſit, he therefore did not alight there, but at Mr. Fandel's, his Agent. He has been ſeen in conference with the King, and after remaining here a week, he ſet off for his reſidence at Trieſdorff, at which place it is aſſerted that Monſieur Barenſprung, the Privy Counſellor of the Finances, continues the negociation opened by the Margrave, who is again expected at Berlin in the beginning of May. This Prince ſpent great part of the winter at Florence, and it is ſuppoſed that the King of Hungary, before his departure for Vienna, communicated to him his intentions relative to the Court of Berlin.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 14.

"We are in daily expectation of a rupture with Pruſſia, in conſequence of the ſigning of a treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, between that power and the Ottoman Porte, on the 7th of February; the terms of which are ſaid to be nearly as follows:

"1ſt. There ſhall be concluded an alliance offenſive and defenſive between the two powers.

"2d. The high contracting powers guarantee to each other their reſpective dominions.

"3d. His Pruſſian Majeſty guarantees to the Sublime Porte, not only all the Provinces which it has loſt in the preſent war, but alſo the Crimea, notwithſtanding its formal ceſſion to Ruſſia.

"4th. This treaty ſhall comprehend Poland.

"5th. England and Holland ſhall be the powers under whoſe mediation peace ſhall be formed.

"6th. If the plan of pacification propoſed by theſe mediating powers ſhall not be accepted by the Imperial allies, his Pruſſian Majeſty ſhall declare war againſt them.

"7th. That neither of the high contracting parties ſhall make a *ſeparate* peace.

"This important treaty, by the nomination of allies for guarantees, and by the ſtipulation for reſtoring the Crimea, ſufficiently demonſtrates how deſperate are the hopes of peace."

On Monday both Houſes of Parliament will meet, purſuant to the laſt adjournment.

A ſquadron of ſix ſail of the line are intended for a cruiſe in the ſummer; by the end of May, or earlier, they are expected to put to ſea. The officer who will be appointed Commodore on this ſervice, is ſaid to be Captain Gardner, who lately had the command at Jamaica; and it is expected the ſhips will viſit the Northern Seas before they return to port.

The Dutch have twelve ſail of the line in ſuch a forward ſtate of equipment, as to be ready for ſea at a ſhort notice. The general idea at Amſterdam is, that they will join a ſquadron of Britiſh guard ſhips, and proceed to the Baltick very early in the ſpring.

When the laſt advices came from Berlin, the King's camp equipage was in ſuch a ſtate of preparation, that his Majeſty could take the field in a few hours time.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia was entirely recovered on the 9th ult. and was then perſonally doing all in her power to forward the opening of the campaign.

The evacuation of the citadel of Antwerp was effected without difficulty or tumult. The Belgick troops, amounting to about 16,000 men, aſſembled from Bruſſels, Tournay, Flanders, &c. formed themſelves into a body, on the Eſplanade before the citadel, at ſix o'clock on the morning of the 29th ult. At ſeven the gates were thrown open, and the volunteers entered the citadel on the ſide of the city, while the Auſtrian troops marched out in three bodies by the oppoſite gate, and laid down their arms on the Glacis.—They were afterwards conducted in ſmall diviſions, by detachments of the Belgick army, to a place of ſecurity.

The joy of the citizens of Antwerp correſponded to the formidable importance of a fortreſs, three hours fire of which could have laid in aſhes their ſuperb city.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Paris, we are informed that the National Aſſembly have given out by their friends, that they propoſe to diſſolve themſelves on the 5th of July, being the anniverſary of the deſtruction of the Baſtile, previous to which a *civic oath* is to be adminiſtered to all the ſubjects of France qualified to vote at elections.

Whether this intention will be realized or not, time muſt determine, but the National Aſſembly, from their procraſtinations, the buz of the public, and ſome late diſſentions in the municipalities, find it neceſſary to circulate ſuch a report.

The diſſolution of Parliament is fixed to the middle of May, as it is ſuppoſed all the buſineſs neceſſary for government would be accommodated about that time.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 1.

"Paris is ſtill under daily alarms. An univerſal diſcontent reigns among all ranks. The abolition of the Nobleſſe, Clergy, Parliament, penſions, &c. reduce ſo many perſons to abſolute diſtreſs on the one ſide, and the total ſtagnation of commerce, and the conſequent want of money on the other, keep us in continual fear of ſome diſaſtrous event. The Palais Royale is every evening filled with politicians, who freely and loudly diſcuſs the preſent ſituation of affairs. The democratic party, aſſiſted by the national guard, keep the ariſtocrats a little in awe, and they even go ſo far as to ſhut up the coffee-houſes where any of the latter are ſuppoſed to meet.

"The ſpies formerly paid by the police were univerſally complained of as a nuiſance deſtructive of natural liberty. We have now at leaſt 30,000 ſpies in uniform, beſides as many more who lurk about in private companies, in order to betray private converſation. In ſhort, there is ſuch a general diffidence among all ſocieties, that no prudent man dares avow his opinion."

BOSTON, May 29.

The following MESSAGE is in a tone of language, which our auguſt ally, LEWIS XVI. has not made uſe of for ſome time paſt:—It augurs a return of his authority:

PARIS, March 26.

Yeſterday the King ſent the following Meſſage to the Preſident of the Aſſembly:

"I am ſurpriſed, Sir, that the Aſſembly has not taken into deliberation the propoſals which have been made to me by the firſt Miniſters of the Finances, for eſtabliſhing a Commiſſion of Treaſury, the Members of which I mean to take from among the Members of the Aſſembly. I think this diſcuſſion as uſeful as urgent; and I demand that this object may be preſented to the deliberation of the Aſſembly."

The following paper has been ſtuck up in many parts of the town.—"Citizens, we are trifled with; our miſeries increaſe every day, and nothing is decided. They give us a number of good words, but they leave us to ſtarve. It is time to ſee the end of our misfortunes. If in eight days we ſee no change in affairs, the National Aſſembly may have reaſon to FEAR the conſequences which may follow."

NEW-YORK, June 4.

A cauſe was lately tried before the diſtrict court of the United States, for the diſtrict of Delaware, for a breach of the 12th ſection of the collection law of the United States, whereupon a verdict was given for the United States for the ſum of four hundred dollars, againſt Adam Caldwell, for his having, on the night of the 29th of Auguſt laſt, aided and aſſiſted in landing goods from a ſhip then lying in the Delaware, contrary to the ſaid law.

Extract of a letter from Albany, May 27.

"Yeſterday afternoon his Excellency the Governor, his honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Honorable Egbert l'Hommedieu and Richard Varick, Eſquires, four of the commiſſioners of this ſtate for negociating treaties with the Indians, arrived in this city. Theſe gentlemen, with the Hon. Abraham Ten Broeck and Peter Ganſevoort, alſo commiſſioners, we are informed, will ſhortly ſet off for Fort Schuyler, where a treaty with certain of the Indian tribes, reſiding within this ſtate, is to be holden on the 1ſt of June."

Yeſterday arrived in this port the ſhip Briſtol, from Briſtol—In her came paſſengers Henry Cruger, Eſquire, late a member of parliament for the city of Briſtol, his lady and family.

A ſhort Account of the Honorable THEODORICK BLAND, Eſquire, *deceaſed, one of the Virginia delegation.*

Mr. Bland was a native of Virginia, and deſcended from an ancient and reſpectable family in that ſtate. He was bred to phyſic, but upon the commencement of the American war, having been educated in very liberal principles, he quit the practice, and took an active part in the cauſe of his country. He ſoon roſe from a volunteer to the rank of Colonel, and had the command given him of a regiment of dragoons. While in the army, he frequently ſignalized himſelf by brilliant actions. In 1779 he was appointed to the command of the *Convention troops* at Albemarle barracks in Virginia, and continued in that ſituation till ſome time in 1780, when he was elected to a ſeat in Congreſs.

He then reſigned his commiſſion of Colonel, and continued in Congreſs three years, the time allowed by the confederation; after the expiration of this time, he again returned to Virginia, and was choſen a Member of their ſtate Legiſlature. On the great queſtion of the Conſtitution, Mr. Bland was oppoſed thereto, as ſuppoſing it repugnant to the intereſts of his country, and was in the minority that voted againſt the ratification. When the Conſtitution was at length adopted, Mr. Bland, acting in conformity to the character of a good citizen, ſubmitted to the voice of the majority, and became a candidate to repreſent the diſtrict in which he lived, in the Congreſs of the United States. He was elected without oppoſition, and has had the honour of repreſenting them in the firſt Congreſs under the new Conſtitution. Mr. Bland's character in the preſent Congreſs has been ſuch as to merit the warmeſt eſteem of his countrymen in general. In his character, he was honeſt, open and candid, and bore an univerſal good character in his intercourſe with mankind.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 9.*

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 17th April.

"We take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you, that, in consequence of a law just passed here, no goods can be imported into this kingdom from the United States, but such as are the growth or produce of those states. This removes the advantage which British vessels have lately had over American, in bringing West-India produce from your states, as such produce cannot now be imported from America in the vessels of either country."

RHODE-ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS united to the Great *AMERICAN FAMILY.*

PROVIDENCE, MONDAY, May 31, 1790.

Saturday night at eleven o'clock, an Express arrived in town from Newport, with the important intelligence, that the CONVENTION OF THIS STATE had ratified the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The question, "*Shall the Constitution be adopted, or not?*" was on Saturday, about five o'clock, P. M.—when the affirmative was carried by a majority of *Two*, thirty-four members voting for, and thirty-two against it.

This pleasing and most interesting event was immediately announced here by the ringing of bells, and firing two federal salutes—one from the artillery on Federal Hill—and another from the Ship Warren, Captain Sheldon, lately arrived from India.

RATIFICATION *of the* CONSTITUTION *of the* UNITED STATES, *by the* CONVENTION *of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.*

WE, the Delegates of the people of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, duly elected and met in Convention, having maturely considered the Constitution for the United States of America, agreed to on the 17th day of September, in the year 1787, by the Convention then assembled at Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania (a copy whereof precedes these presents) and having also seriously and deliberately considered the present situation of this state, DO Declare and Make Known—

[*Here is inserted the Bill of Rights, as proposed by the Convention at their Session at South Kingston.*]

UNDER these impressions, and declaring that the rights aforesaid cannot be abridged or violated, and that the explanations aforesaid are consistent with the said constitution, and in confidence that the amendments hereafter mentioned will receive an early and mature consideration and speedily become a part thereof; WE, the said Delegates, in the name and in behalf of the People of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, DO, by these presents, ASSENT TO and RATIFY the said Constitution. In full confidence, nevertheless, that until the said amendments shall be ratified, pursuant to the fifth article of the aforesaid Constitution, the militia of this state will not be continued in service out of this State for a longer term than six weeks, without the consent of the Legislature thereof; that the Congress will not make or alter any regulation in this State, respecting the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators or Representatives, unless the Legislature of this State shall neglect or refuse to make laws or regulations for the purpose, or from any circumstance be incapable of making the same; and that in those cases such power will only be exercised until the Legislature of this State shall make provision in the premises; that the Congress will not lay direct taxes within this State, but when the monies arising from the impost, tonnage and excise, shall be insufficient for the public exigencies, nor until Congress shall first have made a requisition upon this State to assess, levy and pay, the amount of such requisition, made agreeably to the census fixed in the said constitution, in such way and manner as the Legislature of this State shall judge best; and that Congress will not lay any capitation or poll tax.

DONE *in Convention, at Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety.*

By order of the Convention,

DANIEL OWEN, *President.*

Attest. DANIEL UPDIKE, *Secretary.*

AND the Convention do, in the name and on behalf of the people of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, enjoin it upon the Senators and Representatives, which may be elected to represent this state in Congress, to exert all their influence and use all reasonable means to obtain a ratification of the following amendments to the said Constitution, in the manner prescribed therein; and that Congress, in all laws to be passed in the mean time, will conform to the spirit of the said amendments as far as the Constitution will admit.

[*Here are inserted the amendments recommended at the former session—also the following additional amendments, viz.*]

1. That the several state legislatures shall have power to recal their federal Senators, and to appoint others in their stead.

2. That Congress shall not erect any company of merchants with exclusive advantages of commerce.

3. That Congress shall have the power of establishing an uniform rule of inhabitancy, or settlement of the poor, throughout the United States.

4. That whenever two members of either House shall on any question call for the yeas and nays, the same shall be entered on the journals of the respective Houses.

The Convention likewise passed the following RESOLVES, *nemine contradicente.*

1. That the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, agreed to by Congress in March, 1789, except the second of said amendments, be recommended to the legislature of this state for their ratification, pursuant to the fifth article of said constitution.

2. That the thanks of the Convention be presented to the President, for the candour and impartiality with which he has discharged the office of President.

3. That the thanks of the Convention be presented to the Reverend Clergy who have officiated at this Convention.

DONE *in Convention, at Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety.*

By order of the Convention,

DANIEL OWEN, *President.*

Attest. DANIEL UPDIKE, *Secretary.*

Yesterday evening the delegates for this town arrived from Newport, and on their landing were welcomed by a discharge of thirteen cannon.---Some further demonstrations of joy are expected to take place.

His Excellency John Hancock is re-elected Governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, by a large majority; the total number of votes were 16,518, of which 14,283 were for Hancock.

His honor Samuel Adams is also re elected Lieutenant Governor, by near as large a majority.

The following vessels lately arrived at Lisbon from this port: The brig Christiana, Capt. Brown; brig Hannah, Capt. Fleming, and Jesus Maria Joseph, Capt. Villa.

The brig General Ord, Captain M'Clenachan, was to sail from Dominica for this port on the 17th ult.

FROM THE NEW-YORK PACKET.

Flatbush, June 1, 1790.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS his Excellency Governor Clinton, some years ago, by proclamation, recommended to every person in this state, to use his utmost endeavours, to find out and discover a remedy for destroying the insects which do so much damage to the grain.

I therefore hereby notify, *pro bono publico*, that I have read in a late English author, some remedies against the insects or vermin which destroy the grain, which I hope, if applied, will prove effectual.

I. They may be killed with *sea water*, sprinkled on the ground—or with salt and water made into a brine; some affirm that soot, strewed on the ground will kill them, while others give the preference to *stone lime* and *chalk* for that purpose.

II. That as it is well known by many very learned gentlemen to be a fact, that *brimstone* and *white* and *blue vitriol* are a strong antipathy against the vermin; they might be applied with success. These may be mixed with water into a brine, and sprinkled where the insects are, on the ground.

My hearty desire is, that every gentleman Printer, may be so kind as to insert these hints in their newspapers *pro bono publico.*

JOH. CASP. RUBLE, V. D. M. & *Chymicus.*

This Day is Published, Printed and Sold by

W. SPOTSWOOD,

Front-street, between Market and Chesnut streets,

(Price bound 6s.)

THE SCHOOL OF VIRTUE; or, the HISTORY of *Henry Howard* and the Honorable Miss *Henrietta Colville.* A Novel, on a new Plan. To which is added, The FEMALE HERMIT.

*** The plan laid down in the SCHOOL OF VIRTUE, is quite different to the usual manner of Novel writing, being a faithful transcript from the volume of Human Nature---wherein exaggeration is entirely excluded, and regular delineations are attempted, to discountenance *Vice* and reward *Virtue*---yet, to perform the latter, the fenced field of probability is not overstept---but a continued view of it preserved throughout the performance. The colouring is without elaborate art or slovenly carelessness; so that no character is introduced that performs a part, either above or below the regulated standard of nature---This work is chiefly designed for the use of the *Fair Sex*, to give them a taste for the study of science, so far as the cause of Virtue, Morality, and Religion will permit.

At said SPOTSWOOD'S *may be had,*

I. The CHARMER; (embellished with a handsome engraved Frontispiece of ANNAS' URN) being a select collection of English, Scotch and American Songs, including the modern; with a favourite collection of Toasts and Sentiments-----Price sewed in blue paper 3s.

II. The LIFE AND ADVENTURES of MARIA CECILIA, Daughter of *Achmet* III. Emperor of the Turks, who reformed from *Mahometanism* and embraced the *Christian* Religion. Price 6s.

III. The NEW COMPLETE AMERICAN LETTER WRITER: or, the *Art of Correspondence:* containing Letters on the most important Subjects, *viz.* Business, Friendship, Courtship, Love and Marriage, Politeness, Economy, Affection, Amusement, Duty, Advice, Religion, &c. &c. Price 7s6.

☞ Take care to ask for the *American Letter Writer*, printed by *William Spotswood*, Philadelphia; as the purchaser will find it, on comparison, double the value of any imported Letter Writer. 4

This day is Published, for the Proprietors,

By WILLIAM YOUNG, Bookseller,

The corner of Second and Chesnut-streets,

The Universal Asylum,

And Columbian Magazine,

FOR MAY, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

CONTENTS

METHOD of obtaining the vitriolic acid from sulphur, without nitre---History of the life and character of Dr. Franklin---Reply to a defence of duelling, in the Asylum for April---Enquiry why irrational animals swim naturally, while man is destitute of that faculty---History of Mr. Wilfort---A Plan for improving the condition of free negroes---Address to the public, on the subject of the preceding plan---Progress of humanity---Unhappy effects of a fashionable female education---Influence of *utility* on the moral sense of *beauty*---Advantages of cleanliness, in preventing infectious diseases---Thoughts upon female education---Historical anecdotes---Account of the Capra Ibex and Capra Rupicapra of Linnæus---On the love of our country---Original letter, written by a French officer in the American army, previous to his shooting himself---Of quick-lime, as a manure---The prolix preacher---An Indian anecdote---Miscellaneous anecdotes---Essay on music---Two cases of *hepatitis*, read before the American medical society---Mode of numbering the people, and making provision against famine, in China. By Dr. Franklin---Observations on the *influenza*---Of the employment of time, and of indolence. By Dr. Franklin---Address to the national assembly of France---Surprising instance of gratitude in a bird---Of the aurora borealis. By Dr. Franklin---Account of an uncommonly large boy.

COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

Thoughts on life, death, and immortality---An epithalamium---The dying negroe---Song in Selima and Azor *(set to music.)*

THE CHRONICLE.

Foreign intelligence---Domestic intelligence---Marriages and deaths---*Prices-current* and *course of exchange*---*Meteorological observations.*

Ornamented with a Copper-plate *Engraving* of an *Apparatus* for obtaining the *Vitriolic acid* from Sulphur, without *Nitre*; Also, a Favourite Piece of *Music.*

Philadelphia, June 1, 1790.

Hibernian Society.

AN Adjourned Meeting of the Hibernian Society, for the Relief of Irish Emigrants, will be held at the State-house, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst. at five o'clock in the evening.

MATHEW CAREY, Secretary.

POST-OFFICE, *Philadelphia, June 3, 1790.*

THIS is to inform the Merchants and others, that the voyage of the Ship *Jane* (as advertised for *London*) is changed. Those who left Letters for her may have them again, if applied for before the 10th instant, otherwise they will be put in the Bag of the *Cyclops*, for *Liverpool.*

WAS committed to the gaol of this county, on the 15th day of this instant, a Negroe man, calls himself JOHN RUSSELL, says he is a freeman and born at Newport in the county of New-Castle, Delaware state, five feet seven or eight inches high, of a slender make, has a scar under his right eye, about twenty-one years of age. His master, if any he has, is requested to come, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged in four weeks from this date.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, May 31, 1790. ‡

Seven Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain HENRY BEAR, by trade a miller, came to my house in December last, and hired my servant boy, named WILLIAM SMITH, and was to return him in three months after or pay me for the remainder of his time; and whereas the said Henry Bear has, from other circumstances, proved to be a rogue, I have great reason to expect he never will return, and that he has decoyed the boy away with him; I do hereby offer the above reward for both or either of them, if brought from without this state, or Four Dollars if brought from within it, and lodged in any jail within the same, together with reasonable charges---to be paid by MATTHEW CONRAD, at the sign of the Plough, in Third-street, near Market-street, Philadelphia, or by me the subscriber, living near Hockley's mill, in New Britain township, Bucks county.

GEORGE SMITH.

N. B. The above Henry Bear attended at Hockley's mill for some months, is about five feet ten inches high, has a light complexion, dark blue eyes, good teeth, short hair, walks very parrot toed, speaks bad English, talks and brags much, especially when he is in liquor, and is a good hand at telling a lye.

May 25th, 1790.

STRAYED or stolen, May the 23d, 1790, from out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in the township of Darby, and county of Delaware, seven miles from Philadelphia, a large dark bay HORSE, round bodied, about fifteen hands high, six years old, with narrow breast, a star in his forehead, near hind foot white up to the set-lock, some white on the off part of his off fore foot, trots well in a chair, rather clumsey under the saddle.

Any person bringing the horse and thief to the subscriber, shall receive Eight Dollars, or Six Dollars for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by

MARY OLIVER.

June 3, 1790.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street;

LOW priced pint, pint and a half and quart tumblers, by the box, half box, or quarter box, wine glasses in very small boxes, German scythes, straw-knives, whetstones, cheap window-glass 8 by 10, Dresden china tea-cups and saucers, Dutch looking-glasses, brass wire, gun powder, a large assortment of sheet brass, and sundry other articles. 8t March 30.

Culture of Silk.

White Italian Mulberry Trees, for feeding Silk-Worms.

THE inhabitants of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, who wish to promote the agriculture and manufactures of their own country, are respectfully informed, that the subscribers are now ready to supply them with any quantity of young white Italian mulberry trees, from their Nursery, at Samuel Meredith, Esquire's place, or Mr. Robert Towers's, on the Ridge-road and Poplar lane, about a mile and a half from the city of Philadelphia; as well as at their Nursery, half a mile from the College in Princeton, New-Jersey. The trees (which are now from two to three feet high) can easily, and with little expence, (and no injury to the trees) be transported to any part of these states. The transplanting of them is very easy and simple---they soon take root, and grow very rapidly. From Mr. Aspinwall's Nursery, in New-Haven, Connecticut, the most remote, as well as the nearest townships in that state, have been supplied. Many families there have raised large quantities of Raw Silk the year past. Their daughters are mostly supplied and clothed with silk gowns of their own manufacturing, at least fifty per cent. cheaper than if they had purchased imported silk. We boldly assert, that a Farmer cannot plant any thing on his farm that will yield him a better or even so good a profit, as White Italian Mulberry Trees. The culture of silk is very simple in method, and pleasing in practice. The trees will do to transplant from the first of April to the fifteenth of May.

The White Mulberry is a most durable wood, equal to red Cedar for ship and boat building, posts, &c. is a much stronger and firmer timber, and is, of course, in high estimation for all purposes which require firm and durable materials---Its growth is much quicker than cedar. The land on which the trees are cultivated, is much improved by the falling of the berries, which are also excellent food for poultry and hogs. The shade of the tree is no hindrance to the growth of the grass; but, on the contrary, if the berries are suffered to lay on the ground after they fall, until they rot, the land will be much improved by their manure, and will yield a much greater quantity of grass than that part on which there are no trees; the grass will be much sweeter, and the cattle will feed upon it much heartier. These facts are ascertained beyond contradiction from experience.

The subscribers, on application, are ready to give the most ample directions for the easy culture of this important article. They solicit the patronage of an enlightened and generous public, to an undertaking which holds forth the most permanent advantages to individuals in particular, and to the United States in general.

NATHANIEL ASPINWALL,
PETER DEWITT.

*** Applications at the Nurseries, or at Messrs. Christopher, jun. and Charles Marshall's, in Chesnut-street, or Mr. Edward Pole, in Market-street, will be immediately attended to; where specimens of American silk, of various kinds and colours, are ready to be exhibited, on application, to any person desirous of seeing them. Those wanting trees in the Jerseys, will please to apply to Mr James Hamilton, near the College, in Princeton.

Philadelphia. April 12, 1790.

William & John Sitgreaves,

On the west side of Front-street, the third door below Chesnut-street, have imported, by the late arrivals from Europe,

An extensive Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

For the spring trade, which they will sell very low for cash, or the usual credit. Also Crowley steel, pewter, tin plates, window glass, and a quantity of the best *wool and cotton card wire.* 6w4

Just published,—Price *Eight-pence,*

By JOHN M'CULLOCH, Printer,

In Third-ſtreet, and ſold by all the Bookſellers in town,

MISCELLANIES.

I. An honeſt and a faithful friend
Doth teach his maſter how to ſpend
His preſent time for his own good
That he may live on ſpecial food,
Not on the huſks, as doth the ſwine,
That filthy, grov'ling, ſordid kine.

II. A Hymn on the month of May, with an attempt to illuſtrate ſome of the beauties of the creation.

III. An affectionate and dying Father's laſt words; with his ſincere and godly advice to his children.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1790. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME OF

An Apprentice Negroe Girl,

About 16 years of age, is ſtout and healthy, and uſed to almoſt every kind of buſineſs in a houſe; ſhe has 11 years to ſerve. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, near Norriſtown, Montgomery county. JOHN M'FARLAND.

May 26, 1790. †

A Nurſe Child wanted.

A WOMAN, who can be well recommended, wiſhes to take a Child to nurſe in her Houſe. Her Milk is freſh, and ſhe has a great flow of it. Enquire of the Printers.

To be SOLD by public Sale,

On Saturday, the 19th day of June next, if not ſold before at private ſale,

THOSE well noted and frequented MERCHANT MILLS, ſituate at the mouth of Tulpehoccon creek, in Bern townſhip, Berks county, and within one mile of the borough of Reading. Said mills are in good repair, with two water wheels, and ſo conſtructed to put more therein, as Tulpehoccon creek is ſufficient to turn at all times of the year, whatever works the purchaſer pleaſes to erect. To ſaid mills belong ten acres of excellent land, whereof two acres are beautiful meadow, between the forks of Tulpehoccon and Schuylkill river, the remainder being arable land, planted with apple trees of the beſt kind, and now in their prime. To ſaid mills alſo belongs a ferry acroſs the river Schuylkill, which is much frequented by travellers and the Reading cuſtomers to ſaid mills. The advantage of the ſame, to have all the manufactured flour taken from the doors of ſaid mills, and carried by water to the city of Philadelphia, is very conſiderable.

If ſaid mills are not ſold at private ſale (whereof notice will be given) they will be put up on ſaid day, at public ſale, and ſold to the higheſt bidder; in Reading, at the houſe of John Hartman, Innkeeper, where the terms of ſale will be made known by

Bern townſhip, May 19. 1790. † JACOB MILLER.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, the 24th May, 1790, a bay MARE, about 14 and a half hands high, a ſcattered white ſtar on her forehead, one foot white behind, and about eight years old. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges. MAGDALENE SUPPLEE, in Norriton townſhip, Reading road, 17 miles from Philadelphia. May 31. 1790.

FOUND treſpaſſing among the cattle of the ſubſcriber, on Tinicum Iſland a black and white pied STEER, about four years old ſuppoſed to weigh five hundred when fat. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN GARRETT.

April 17th, 1790. ¶

WANTED,

A Journeyman Book-Binder:

One who is a good workman, and underſtands his buſineſs, will find Employ, and Encouragement according to his Abilities, by applying to the ſubſcriber. JAMES MUIR.

Philadelphia, May 18.

Goldthwaite & Baldwin,

DRUGGISTS,

At BOERHAAVE'S HEAD, oppoſite the City Tavern, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of excellen- DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, PATENT MEDICINES, with every article in that line, which they will ſell at the moſt reaſonable rates for caſh, or the uſual credit.

Gentlemen who pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved with punctuality, and at the ſhorteſt notice. They flatter themſelves, that, by their attention, and the prices their Medicines will be ſold at, Phyſicians, Apothecaries and country Store-keepers, will find it their intereſt to deal with them They intend to keep up their aſſortments by freſh importations every ſpring and fall.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1790. tf

WHEREAS, in the beginning of December laſt, a certain *Charles Morgan* brought to the place of the ſubſcriber, at the Spring Mill road, near the 12 mile ſtone, in Whitemarſh townſhip, a MARE and a COLT, to be kept at hay till the firſt day of May inſtant---but as the ſaid Charles Morgan has neglected to call or ſend for the ſaid Mare and Colt, the ſubſcriber therefore gives this public notice, that the ſaid Charles Morgan ſhall come and take away the ſaid Mare and Colt within three weeks from this date, and pay the charges for keeping the ſame, &c. otherwiſe the ſaid Mare and Colt will be ſold to pay the ſaid charges. JOHN ARTHUR.

May 20, 1790. ‡

Six Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the night of Sunday, the 16th inſtant, from off the lands of the ſubſcriber, living in Wrightſtown townſhip, Bucks county, a ſorrel MARE, eight or nine years old, fourteen and a half hands high, and within about three weeks of the foaling. She has a white face and three white feet, the mane and tail a little lighter than the body. She is about three fourths blooded, trots and canters well. Whoever gives information of ſaid mare, ſo as ſhe may be had, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or if brought home, reaſonable charges paid either by the Subſcriber or *Jacob Bennet*, Eſq; High Sheriff of ſaid county, and no queſtions aſked, and for apprehending the Thief and proſecuting to conviction an additional Reward of Four Dollars ſhall be paid by THOMAS GAWN.

May 22, 1790. ‡

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road from Alexandria to Winchester. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſter*, in Philadelphia. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the 25th day of March next,

MOORE-HALL,

The Eſtate of the late William Moore, Eſquire,

SITUATE upon the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Charleſtown, in the county of Cheſter, diſtant 23 miles from this city. The eſtate conſiſts of upwards of 600 acres of choice land; 300 of which are arable, the remainder is wood land and meadow. The manſion houſe is ſpacious, convenient and airy; ſituated upon a high and healthy ſpot, commanding a moſt delightful view; the barn is very large, the ſtables and offices are commodious. There is a valuable griſt-mill on the premiſes near the manſion-houſe, on a never-failing ſtream called Pickering, running through the eſtate, and watering a great body of meadow; this ſtream empties itſelf into the Schuylkill in front of the houſe; it formerly ſupplied water for a ſaw-mill, which might be replaced, with much eaſe, at a ſmall expence, and carried on advantageouſly.

The original tract is now divided into three diſtinct farms, with a competent portion of arable land, wood land and meadow to each. Independent of the manſion-houſe, and the improvements upon the tract annexed thereto, there are two excellent ſtone houſes, occupied by the tenants of the two other farms, with new barns and ſtables.

Every part of this property is in high condition, and thorough repair.

Any perſon inclining to treat for the whole or a part of the premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to *Lewis Weiſs* or *Peter Miller*, Eſquires, in Philadelphia. April 30. eop4t

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TO BE SOLD,

A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM, ſituated within a mile and a half of Germantown, on the Old York road, ſeven miles and a half from Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, about 50 whereof are fine timber, 20 watered meadow, the reſidue arable, divided into convenient ſized fields, one of which is a thriving young orchard of the beſt grafted fruit. Conſiderable quantities of lime, dung and plaſter of paris have been laid on the ſoil, which is naturally good, within theſe two years; 16 acres of red clover will be cut this ſeaſon, and the principal part of the land is rich enough for that graſs. There are on the premiſes, elegantly ſituated, a ſtone houſe, 53 feet front, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, genteelly furniſhed, a ſquare log kitchen, ſtone ſpring houſe, ſtone barn, adjoining to which is a frame building, being a compleat corn crib, granary, and implement houſe. There are two fine ſtreams of water which run through the farm, and render every field convenient for paſturing. Apply to the Printers. tf

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Reading Stage.

THE ſubſcriber takes this opportunity, to inform the public, that he has erected a Stage waggon between the city of Philadelphia and the borough of Reading, in Berks county, and will ſet off every Monday morning at five o'clock, from the houſe of Mr. JOHN HARTMAN, in Reading, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tueſday at noon, and to return on Thurſday morning at five o'clock, from the houſe of Mr. JACOB MYTINGER, the ſign of General Waſhington, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and arrive in Reading on Friday at noon. The ſubſcriber will ſpare no pains to ſerve the public, in the beſt manner, and to give general ſatisfaction. MARTIN HOUSMAN.

N. B. The price for each paſſenger will be *Two Dollars* from Reading to Philadelphia, and the ſame from Philadelphia to Reading, and *Three-Pence* for each letter. May 6, 1790.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Newark, in New-Caſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, on the 3d of this inſtant, a likely Negro man, named BEN, about five feet eight or nine inches high, a thick well ſet fellow, has a down look when attacked with guilt, not very talkative, and a good many wrinkles in his forehead; he is an excellent good ox-waggoner; had on, when he went away, a new wool hat, a coarſe ſea or bottle green cloth coat lately turned, a red under jacket, ſtriped cotton trowſers, and a pair of kerſey old breeches; and took with him, a pair of coarſe yarn ſtockings white and black, a pair of white cotton ditto, and a pair of good ſhoes. It is ſuppoſed he has other clothes with him. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro fellow and ſecures him in gaol, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

April 26, 1790. ‡ JAMES BLACK.

Reading, May 10, 1790.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 12th day of June next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Whitman, Inn-holder, in the town of Reading, and county of Berks, viz. a certain brick meſſuage or tenement and lot of ground, ſituate on Penn-ſtreet, in the town and county aforeſaid, and marked in the general plan of ſaid town No. 18. Alſo one other lot of ground in the town aforeſaid, being a corner of Penn and Callowhill ſtreets, and marked in the plan aforeſaid, No. 17. Alſo a tract of land in Robinſon townſhip, in the county aforeſaid; adjoining lands of Peter Treat and Jonas Chamberlain; containing 45 acres or thereabouts. And one moiety or half part of a tract of land in Brunſwick townſhip, in the ſaid county; containing 1007 acres or thereabouts, with the appurtenances: Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Benjamin Lightfoot, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Just Publiſhed, Printed and Sold by

WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,

Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreet,

(Price a Quarter Dollar)

The Fair Solitary; *or*, Female Hermit.

A Novel. From the French of the Marchioneſs of Loembert.

*** The works of the above lady are ſo well eſtabliſhed, both with reſpect to their literary merit and moral tendency, as to render any recommendation of the Fair Solitary unneceſſary.

At ſaid SPOTSWOOD'S *may be had, a few copies of*

I. The LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF MARIA CECILIA, Daughter of Achmet III. Emperor of the Turks, who reformed from Mahometaniſm and embraced the Chriſtian Religion.---Price 6s.

II. The NEW COMPLETE AMERICAN LETTER WRITER; or the Art of Correſpondence: Containing letters on the moſt important ſubjects, viz. Buſineſs, Friendſhip, Courtſhip, Love and Marriage, Politeneſs, Economy, Affection, Amuſement, Duty, Advice, Religion, &c. &c.

*** Take care to aſk for the American Letter Writer, printed by William Spotſwood, Philadelphia; as the purchaſer will find it, on compariſon, double the value of any imported Letter Writer.

This Day is Publiſhed,

And to be Sold by all the Bookſellers,

The Chriſtian's New and Complete FAMILY BIBLE.

No. 77.

The Old and New Teſtaments being now entirely printed off, ſubſcribers are requeſted to ſend for their numbers as quick as poſſible. The Apocrypha will ſoon be ready for delivery.

Agreeable to the propoſals, the work was to be comprized in 75 numbers: however, it will conſiderably exceed that quantity; but all above No. 75, ſhall be delivered gratis to ſubſcribers, the number of whom is now nearly 1000. 4w

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AN ESSAY

ON THE

Culture of *Silk* and *Mulberry Trees*,

Was lately publiſhed by a *Citizen of Philadelphia*

And to be ſold at the ſeveral Printing-Offices of Joſeph Crookſhank, Hall and Sellers, T. Bradford, at 8d. each. This Eſſay points out the great facility of the culture, and diſcovers to us the moſt amazing profits and advantages to be derived from it, and proves at leaſt that it is an object which deſerves the attention of every one.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

A TRACT of patented land, on the ſouth ſide of the north-eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304½ acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169¾ acres.

A Tract of patented land, ſituate in Cumberland Valley townſhip, Bedford county, containing 297 acres.

Upwards of 1800 acres of patented land in ſaid county, in ſix different patents, with the uſual allowance.

303¾ acres and allowance, ſituate on the main branch of Conewago creek, part in Franklin, and part in Manallen townſhips, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, ſituate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tuſſy's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided ſhare of two valuable tracts of land, ſituate upon the north and ſouth ſides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the ſubſcriber, containing upwards of 500 acres. ctf.

November 11, 1789. GEO. CAMPBELL.

B A R K,

WANTED by the Tanners of PHILADELPHIA, a large quantity of Spaniſh, white, black oak, hemlock, birch, and beach Bark, for which they will give a generous price, and requeſt the attention of farmers, generally, to preſerve ſuch timber until the ſeaſon for barking arrives annually, and the neceſſity of ſecuring it from wet on the within ſide. 4 w.

IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

In FRONT-STREET, at the CORNER of CHESNUT-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

WATCHES of various kinds, caſt clockwork, forged do. ſlit pinions, bells and hands, japanned clock faces, watch glaſſes, clock and watch main ſprings, ſetts of chime bells, watch fuſee chains, fuſee chain hooks, gold, ſilver and ſteel watch pendants, ditto caſe buttons, gold, gilt and ſteel watch hands, caſe ſprings, all kinds of watch wheels and pinions, enameled ſcrews, verges, watch pendulum wire, ſteel balances, forged ratchets and barrel arbors, bench vizes, turn benches, braſs turns with reſts, hand vizes, tail do. clock and watch pliers, ſliding tongs, cutting nippers, ſcrew dividers, ſaw frames, ſaw blades, ſcrew plates, callipers, drill ſtocks, pinion guages, frame do. chamfering tools, balance-wheel, verge and pinion rivetting ſtocks, turning arbors, gravers and ſcorpers, ſteel ſcrew collets, blow pipes, drawing plates, ſilverſmiths ſhears, poliſhing ſtones, hammers, pinion and click wire, enameled dial-plates for time pieces, watch do. watch bruſhes, pivot broaches, pivot burniſhers, tweezers, ſcrewkeys, ſteel drill bows, ſcrewdrivers, ſpring blueing, adjuſting tools, gilding ſcratch bruſhes, finiſhing ſtakes, grain tin, Turkey oil ſtones, emery, pumice and rotten ſtones, black wax, catgut, thirty-hour clock lines, pocket compaſſes, ſteel magnetic, ſurveying compaſs needles, reading glaſſes, watch magnifying glaſſes, ſurveyors chains, watch keys and ſteel chains, watch ſeals, crucibles and black lead pots, hard braſs and ſteel wires, flat and ſquare ſteel, all kinds of clock and watch files, &c.

Country workmen may be conſtantly ſupplied with the above, and a variety of other articles in the buſineſs of clock and watch making, on reaſonable terms.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH SWABEY, late of Salem, in Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the expiration of ſix months; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Adminiſtrators. wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1790. THE NUMB. 3133.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1790.

This day is Published, for the Proprietors,
By WILLIAM YOUNG, Bookseller,
The corner of Second and Chesnut-streets,
The Universal Asylum,
And Columbian Magazine,
FOR MAY, 1790.
BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

CONTENTS.

METHOD of obtaining the vitriolic acid from sulphur, without nitre---History of the life and character of Dr. Franklin---Reply to a defence of duelling, in the Asylum for April---Enquiry why irrational animals swim naturally, while man is destitute of that faculty---History of Mr. Wilfort---A Plan for improving the condition of free negroes---Address to the public, on the subject of the preceding plan---Progress of humanity---Unhappy effects of a fashionable female education---Influence of virtue on the moral sense of *beauty*---Advantages of cleanliness, in preventing infectious diseases---Thoughts upon female education---Historical anecdotes---Account of the Capra Ibex and Capra Rupicapra of Linnæus---On the love of our country---Original letter, written by a French officer in the American army, previous to his shooting himself---Of quick-lime, as a manure---The prolix preacher---An Indian anecdote---Miscellaneous anecdotes---Essay on music---Two cases of *hepatitis*, read before the American medical society---Mode of numbering the people, and making provision against famine, in China. By Dr. Franklin---Observations on the *influenza*---Of the employment of time, and of indolence. By Dr. Franklin---Address to the national assembly of France---Surprising instance of gratitude in a bird---Of the aurora borealis. By Dr. Franklin---Account of an uncommonly large boy.

COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

Thoughts on life, death, and immortality--An epithalamium---The dying negroe---Song in Selima and Azor *(set to music.)*

THE CHRONICLE.

Foreign intelligence---Domestic intelligence---Marriages and deaths---*Prices-current* and *course* of *exchange*---*Meteorological observations.*

Ornamented with a Copper-plate *Engraving* of an *Apparatus* for obtaining the *Vitriolic acid* from Sulphur, without *Nitre*; Also, a Favourite Piece of *Music.*

Philadelphia, June 1, 1790.

This Day is Published, Printed and Sold by
W. SPOTSWOOD,
Front-street, between Market and Chesnut streets,
(Price bound 6s.)
THE SCHOOL OF VIRTUE; or, the HISTORY of *Henry Howard* and the Honorable Miss *Henrietta Colville.* A Novel, on a new Plan. To which is added, The FEMALE HERMIT.

*** The plan laid down in the SCHOOL OF VIRTUE, is quite different to the usual manner of Novel writing, being a faithful transcript from the volume of Human Nature- wherein exaggeration is entirely excluded, and regular delineations are attempted, to discountenance *Vice* and reward *Virtue*---yet, to perform the latter, the fenced field of probability is not overstept---but a continued view of it preserved throughout the performance. The colouring is without elaborate art or slovenly carelessness; so that no character is introduced that performs a part, either above or below the regulated standard of nature---This work is chiefly designed for the use of the *Fair Sex*, to give them a taste for the study of science, so far as the cause of Virtue, Morality, and Religion will permit.

At said SPOTSWOOD's *may be had,*

I. The CHARMER; (embellished with a handsome engraved Frontispiece of ANNAS' URN) being a select collection of English, Scotch and American Songs, including the modern; with a favourite collection of Toasts and Sentiments------Price sewed in blue paper 3s.

II. The LIFE AND ADVENTURES of MARIA CECILIA, Daughter of *Achmet* III. Emperor of the Turks, who reformed from *Mahometanism* and embraced the *Christian* Religion. Price 6s.

III. The NEW COMPLETE AMERICAN LETTER WRITER; or, the *Art of Correspondence:* containing Letters on the most important Subjects, *viz.* Business, Friendship, Courtship, Love and Marriage, Politeness, Economy, Affection, Amusement, Duty, Advice, Religion, &c. &c. Price 7s6.

☞ Take care to ask for the *American Letter Writer*, printed by *William Spotswood*, Philadelphia; as the purchaser will find it, on comparison, double the value of any imported Letter Writer.

4

Seven Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain HENRY BEAR, by trade a miller, came to my house in December last, and hired my servant boy, named WILLIAM SMITH, and was to return him in three months after or pay me for the remainder of his time; and whereas the said Henry Bear has, from other circumstances, proved to be a rogue, I have great reason to expect he never will return; and that he has decoyed the boy away with him; I do hereby offer the above reward for both or either of them, if brought from without this state, or Four Dollars if brought from within it, and lodged in any jail within the same, together with reasonable charges--to be paid by MATTHEW CONRAD, at the sign of the Plough, in Third-street, near Market-street, Philadelphia, or by me the subscriber, living near Hockley's mill, in New-Britain township, Bucks county.

GEORGE SMITH.

N. B. The above Henry Bear attended at Hockley's mill for some months, is about five feet ten inches high, has a light complexion, dark blue eyes, good teeth, short hair, walks very parrot toed, speaks bad English, talks and brags much, especially when he is in liquor, and is a good hand at telling a lye.

May 25th, 1790.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, the 24th May, 1790, a bay MARE, about 14 and a half hands high, a scattered white star on her forehead, one foot white behind, and about eight years old. Whoever secures said mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges. MAGDALENE SUPPLEE, in Norriton township, Reading road, 17 miles from Philadelphia.

May 31, 1790.

WINCHESTER, May 29.

From the westward we learn, that about 5 weeks ago, two young men were killed by the Indians, near Col. Symms's at the Miami.

June 2. We learn that the rye in this and the neighbouring counties wears a most promising appearance, but that the wheat in general looks thin, consequently bountiful crops of the latter the ensuing harvest, cannot be expected.

NEWPORT, May 29.

This day will form a memorable æra in the United States of America—On this day was perfected the arch on which rests the grand fabric, a free and efficient government—on this day was closed the link of that chain which unites thirteen states—To the world this day will be memorable, as it exhibits an instance unparalelled in ancient or modern times, of a people rising from a state of anarchy, to liberty and order, without the horrors of a civil war, and forming a government not by public faction nor private ambition, but by a liberal and intelligent investigation.

The majority would have been much larger had not many of the members been restricted by instructions, as they were fully convinced of the propriety of an adoption, and if it had been compatible with the public good to have adjourned the decision for a short period only, we have every reason to believe, that those instructions, in many instances, would have been changed; but as there was a majority for the question, and the situation of the state extremely critical, it was deemed necessary to take it.

The president of the convention has great merit for his impartiality and decision, and the members for their candor and moderation. The unanimous vote of thanks from the latter to the former is an honorable memorial to both.

The convention by a resolution also expressed their thanks to the reverend the clergy, who had officiated before them.

Every demonstration of joy was manifested by the citizens that the late hour would admit—past animosities were forgotten—and congratulations & thanks re-echoed from all.

The hon. General Assembly of this state are summoned by warrant from his Excellency the Governor, to meet in this town on Monday next—when the senators will be appointed, and measures taken for the appointment of a representative to the Congress of the United States.

NEW-YORK, June 11.

GENERAL COURT *of* MASSACHUSETTS,
In SENATE, Friday June 4.

A resolution came down from the Hon. Senate, for concurrence, for making application to the Congress of the United States to assume the debt of this state contracted during the late war—together with instructions to the Senators in Congress, from this state, to use every means in their power to effect the same.

A concurrence in the above resolution was earnestly and eloquently advocated by Mr. Parsons, Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Breck, Dr. Eustis and Mr. Mason—who were opposed by Mr. Bacon. After a discussion of about four hours, the question of concurrence was taken, and passed in the affirmative—For concurring, 83. Against it, 41.

An express, charged with this resolution, was immediately dispatched by his Excellency the Governor, to the Senators from this state, in Congress—to be communicated.

[Mr. PEASE, the express above referred to, arrived on Monday, at 11 o'clock, in 60 hours.]

By the St. John's (New Brunswick) papers we find, that 2 and 3 vessels arrived in that port every week, from the United States, loaded with wheat and flour, chiefly from New-York and Boston.

Orders have been issued from the Governor and Intendant of St. Domingo, &c French Leward Islands, for the permission to import flour and biscuit from foreign nations to be extended to an undetermined time, of the limition of which two months notice should be given.

DIED—At Exeter (N. H.) Colonel SAMUEL FOLSOM. Same place General NATHANIEL FOLSOM.

Accounts from St. John's, New-Brunswick, mention, that the king has been pleased to appoint lieutenant-colonel Beverly Robinson, jun. to be one of the members of his majesty's council for that province.

They write from the same place, that the 8th & 20th regiments, now in Nova-Scotia, were ordered to be in readiness to march for New-Brunswick; it is said for the purpose of making roads between Frederic-Town and Quebec.—An additional regiment was also expected shortly from England.

Congress of the United States.

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the 4th of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the U. S. be requested to cause to be forthwith transmitted to the Executives of the states of Virginia and N. Carolina, a complete list of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the lines of those states respectively, who are entitled to receive arrears of pay due for services in the years 1782 and 1783, annexing the particular sum that is due to each individual, with a request to the Executives of the said states, to make known to the claimants in the most effectual manner, that the said arrears are ready to be discharged, on proper application.

That the President of the United States be requested to cause the secretary of the treasury to take the necessary steps for paying, within the said states respectively, the money appropriated by Congress, on the 29th day of September 1789, for the discharging the arrears of pay due to the troops of the lines of the said states respectively.

That the secretary of the treasury, in cases where the payment has not been made to the original claimant in person, or to his representative, be directed to take order for making the payment to the original claimant, or to such person or persons only as shall produce a power of attorney, duly attested by two justices of the peace of the county in which such person or persons reside, authorising him or them to receive a certain specified sum: except where certificates or warrants have been issued under the authority of the United States for any of the said arrears of pay, and the same shall be produced by the claimant or claimants.

Frederick A. Muhlenberg, speaker of the House of Representatives.

John Adams, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved June 7, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of state.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

The ship Hannibal, Captain Cunningham, brought Newspapers to the 23d of April, from which the following articles are copied.

STOCKHOLM, March 30.

COMMENCEMENT *of* HOSTILITIES.

THE King of Sweden embarked on board the Amadis yacht on the evening of the 16th inst. and fell down the Channel on his way to Finland; but finding the wind unfavourable, he came on shore again the next day, and did not finally sail till the 28th in the morning.

Four frigates and some smaller vessels have been cruising for some time, in order to protect the passage of the armed vessels prepared in the different ports for the coasting fleet, and with a view to secure the prior possession of the promontories of Porkala and Hongo-Udd. After this point was obtained, the Baron de Cederstræm, with two frigates and a cutter, proceeded to the little town and fort of Roderwick, situated at a small distance.—The garrison, consisting of a few invalids, could make no resistance, and a capitulation was entered into, by which it was stipulated, that 4000 rubles should be paid for the ransom of the town, and that all the public stores, and a ware-house, containing a considerable number of uniforms, were burnt.—This blow was struck on the 16th inst. and M. de Cederstræm returned on the 17th at Hango-Udd.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, March 29.

"The campaign has opened at sea by an attack on the Russian fortress at Roderwick, in the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, which was carried by storm in a few minutes, the garrison retiring as the assailants entered, though they were nearly treble their numbers. Before our troops re-embarked, they spiked 49 pieces of cannon, and set fire to the magazines, containing upwards of sixty thousand tons of flour and malt, together with timber, and other materials, for the construction of gun-boats and bomb-ketches. His Majesty has been pleased to promote Baron Cederstræm, the commander of the frigates on this expedition, to the rank of Major of the Admiralty, and to honor him with the order of the sword. Lieut. Patterson, who commanded the disembarkation, has also been honored with the order of the sword. Ensigns Estolin and Arcovito are promoted to be Lieutenants of the Admiralty; and Ensigns Norstedt, Wesberner, Lillequist, and Closson have each received a sword, in his Majesty's name, from the hands of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sudermania, Lord High-Admiral.

"His Majesty has left this capital for Finland, where every preparation is making both by sea and land, to open the campaign with vigour, as soon as the gulf shall be clear of ice. The galley-fleet, which is to be opposed to Prince Nassau, is nearly equipped. We understand it is to be commanded by Mr. Sidney Smith, of the British navy, at the particular desire of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sudermania; the officers of the fleet having formed the highest opinion of his naval skill, from the intrepidity and dexterity he shewed in the management of the little yacht in which he followed the motions of the fleets during the last campaign.—With such men as we have seen specimens of in the Baltic during this war, we cease to wonder at your superiority at sea. And we cannot but regret that so many of your best officers are serving against us in the enemy's fleet. The names of Elphinston, Greig, and Trevenen, have made us tremble for our capital, from their known spirit of enterprize, and great naval skill. And though they cease to be a terror to us, we fear lest their places are to be supplied by Lord Wycomb, Captains Markham, Bentinck, and Hawkins, who went to Russia last year."

According to the last advices from China, a dreadful famine rages through most of the provinces of that empire, but particularly in that of Canton: those who dwell on the rivers, who are very numerous, feel less of its effects than those on land; and the distresses of the latter are considerably heightened by civil dissentions.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS.

I ſend you ſome Extracts from a very valuable French Book, little known in America, entituled, "The Agronome, *or* The Farmer's Pocket Dictionary."—*Your inſerting them will oblige the tranſlator, and your ſubſcriber,*

B. D.

To multiply the Increaſe of Corn of any kind.

TAKE of the dungs of the cow, goat, ſheep and pigeon, and of ſalt petre, each one pound. Put them all into two or three gallons of water, and let them ſtand covered ſeveral days. Strain the liquid thro' a ſieve or coarſe cloth, and let your ſeed corn moiſten therein for eight hours; take it out, and put it in a covenient corner of your granary; ſtir it well and often during ſeveral hours after. This receipt is adapted to 160 pounds weight of corn.

Another.

Put 20 pounds of lime into a barrel, and pour on it 10 gallons of rain or river water. Then put 120 pounds of corn into a baſket, and let it remain eight hours. Take it out, and plunge it into another veſſel, in which there is a quantity of water, in which you have previouſly diſſolved three pounds of common ſalt or ſalt petre.

Another.

Take as much of the water of your richeſt dung-hill as you chooſe. Soak your ſeed in it 24 hours, dry it in *the ſhade*, and then (when *dry*) ſow it.

Another.

Make a collection of all ſuch things as ſeem fit only to throw out of doors; as bones, feathers, ſkins, ſhavings of leather, old ſhoes, horns, hoofs of animals, theſe all abounding in ſalt. Provide three barrels; in the firſt put the ſofteſt, in the ſecond thoſe of a harder texture, and in the third the hardeſt of all. Fill the barrels with rain water. Let the firſt infuſe four days,* the ſecond ſix, and the third eight. Then ſtrain off the waters, and mix them together.

Take as many pounds of nitre as you have acres of land, and diſſolve each pound in ſix gallons of water, taken from a horſe pond or pool, and, when diſſolved, throw in a ſmall quantity of the cryſtaliſed ſalt of wood aſhes or pot aſh; then add, to each ſix gallons of your liquor ſtrained from the hoofs, &c. ſix gallons of your ſolution of ſalt petre. Throw your corn gently into this quantity of liquor, (which is ſufficient for an acre of ground) and in a veſſel large enough to contain a ſufficient quantity, ſo that the liquor ſhall be four fingers breadth above the grain. Skim off the grain which ſwims, and let the remainder infuſe 12 hours, ſtirring it ſix times. When it ſwells, take it out and put it into a bag, to drain the liquor off, which is to be preſerved. Then ſow your grain (mixed with chaff or cut ſtraw) a little moiſt, in the proportion of one third leſs than you uſually do on an acre of land which has been well dunged, and your harveſt will be abundant.

Another.

When you have fixed on your quantity of ſeed, provide a pound of ſalt petre for every ſix buſhels of grain. Pound it, and put it into an iron veſſel over the fire, to inflame. To promote this, throw in a ſpoonful of charcoal duſt frequently, and, when it flames too much, ſmother it with the pot lid: then put your nitre into a large veſſel, with as much rotten horſe dung as you can get, and moiſten it with rain water. Let it ferment eight days in the ſun, then ſqueeze out the juices. Infuſe your corn 24 hours, mix it with light earth, and ſow it in ſuch manner, that the grains may fall at a conſiderable diſtance from each other.

Another.

Take two pounds of lime to every half gallon of water; let them ſtand three days, ſtirring the water often; decant the clear lime water into a tub, and to every gallon of it add half a pound of ſalt petre, and a pound of pigeon dung. Let the mixture remain ſeveral days, obſerving to ſtir it often, and then ſtrain it.

To every half gallon of liquor add a pint of wheat. Let it macerate 18 hours, then dry it in the air for the ſpace of a day. Infuſe it again during 12 hours; dry it as before; repeat the maceration again ſix hours, and ſow it with a drill plough at ten inches diſtance. The produce is truly amazing. Perſons who have uſed this aſſert, that almoſt every grain will produce from 60 to 70 ſtalks, each bearing a long and large ear, containing at leaſt 60 grains.

To prevent the Smut in Wheat.

Moiſten it well with a liquor compoſed of lime water, in which aſhes, common ſalt and pigeon dung, have been infuſed ſeveral hours. A light ſolution of allum and verdigreaſe has alſo been uſed for this purpoſe

To prepare ſeed to be ſown on poor and ſandy Lands.

Take 12 or 13 pounds of ſheeps dung, which you will boil, dregs and all, in a good deal of water. Diſſolve three or four pounds of ſalt petre, and infuſe in this pickle for eight hours a buſhel of new wheat, &c. Dry it in an airy place, not much expoſed to the ſun. Repeat this operation ſeveral times, and ſow your grain thinly.

The author of the book, from which theſe receipts are extracted, aſſerts,—"that from experience it is known "that every grain of the prepared ſeed produces ſeven or "eight ſtalks at leaſt, and each of thoſe ſtalks produces "ears of more than 50 grains of corn in each." He alſo informs, "that more than 60 ſtalks have been counted "in one ſhoot." He continues—

"I. Grain thus prepared ſtarts ſooner than when ſown in the uſual methods.

"II. The birds are not ſo fond of feeding on it.

"III. It grows thick and large—but ought to be ſown thinner than uſual.

"IV. Grain produced from ſeed thus prepared is not ſo liable to blaſt, to ſmut, or mildew, as unprepared corn."

---

* This time does not appear long enough to the Tranſlator by one third at leaſt.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1790.

The bill for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual ſtates was brought in engroſſed, for a third reading. A motion was then made to re-commit the bill to a committee of the whole Houſe—this motion was negatived. Another motion was then made to re-commit the bill to a ſelect committee;—this was agreed to.

Mr. Parker moved the Houſe to take into conſideration his motion for a reſolution, that Congreſs, when they adjourn, ſhall adjourn to meet at Philadelphia—It was objected to the taking up the propoſed reſolution this day, becauſe Mr. Parker had not reduced his motion to writing yeſterday, and had the ſame read to the Houſe from the chair—the rules for doing buſineſs requiring this previous arrangement. Conſiderable debate aroſe on this point, whether it was in order to take up the motion this day. The Speaker being at length called on to decide, declared the motion not in order for this day. The motion was then read from the chair, and notice given that it would be brought forward to-morrow.

Mr. Gerry gave notice that he ſhould to-morrow bring forward a reſolution to fix the permanent reſidence of Congreſs ſomewhere on the Eaſtern banks of the Delaware.

Mr. Sherman, from the joint committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported additional rules for the tranſacting of buſineſs between the two Houſes of Congreſs.

The Houſe then went into a committee, and made ſome progreſs in the bill for laying additional duties on wine, rum, &c.

Senate of the United States, Tueſday, June 8.

ON motion, the Senate agreed to poſtpone the bill for eſtabliſhing the ſeat of government of the United States, and the report of the committee thereon, and to take up the reſolution of the Houſe paſſed the 31ſt of May.

This reſolution was non-concurred—13 to 11.

The opinion of the Senate was taken, "Whether it is expedient at this time to determine the permanent ſeat of government of the United States?" and the queſtion determined in the negative.

On motion to fill up the blank in the bill for fixing the permanent reſidence with the words, "The eaſterly banks of the Patowmack," it paſſed in the negative.

Baltimore and Wilmington were then propoſed, and were alſo negatived.

THURSDAY, June 10.

THE report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the memorial of Stephen Maule, was read.

The memorial of Stephen Steele, coach-maker, and a petition from the tanners and curriers in the city of Philadelphia, reſpecting the importation of raw hides, were read.

Mr. Parker and Mr. Vining moved to take up the reſolution which had been offered yeſterday, reſpecting the temporary ſeat of government, or adjournment to Philadelphia.

A debate enſued, whether this queſtion ſhould be taken up, which was oppoſed by ſeveral members.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) after ſtating his objections, gave notice that he would call the yeas and nays.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved, that the people of America were diſguſted with this ſubject, which ſeemed of no conſequence when compared with other momentous buſineſs before the houſe: it was in fact acting like children, for the repreſentatives of America to ſuffer themſelves to be enliſted, in a manner, under the banners of two rival cities.

Mr. Boudinot replied to ſome of the arguments that had been uſed by Mr. Parker and Mr. Vining, which he ſaid were inconcluſive.

Mr. Lawrance was for taking up the motion, which had been offered by Mr. Gerry yeſterday.

Mr. Parker ſaid there would be petitions ſent from the ſouthern ſtates, in favour of a removal of Congreſs to ſome more central ſtation.

Mr. Gerry thought it would be time enough to determine on a temporary reſidence, after a permanent one ſhould be fixed upon. He further obſerved, that the conduct of the houſe, in the preſent inſtance, was inſulting to the Senate; for they had already rejected the meaſure, and ſhould they be in a manner forced to recede, it muſt have an effect to render them contemptible to the world. He had however, the higheſt regard for their wiſdom and propriety of conduct. In anſwer to ſome reflections which he ſaid appeared to have been caſt upon one of the ſenators who was carried to the ſenate chamber from a ſick bed, inſtead of being harſhly ſpoken of, he ought to be regarded as the beſt of patriots, whoſe conduct reſembled that of the virtuous Romans, and was the proper conduct which ſhould be adopted by an American patriot.

Mr. Gerry then moved for taking up the motion of Mr. Parker, with the amendment he had propoſed, of fixing on a permanent reſidence.

Mr. Jackſon was againſt taking up the ſubjects, either of a temporary or permanent reſidence at the preſent time, when ſo many other ſubjects of much greater concern to the welfare and happineſs of the union were under conſideration. Neither did he approve of the idea of the houſe attempting to drive the ſenate into any meaſure which they had already rejected.

Mr. Burke ſpoke ſtrongly againſt taking up the buſineſs of a temporary reſidence, at the ſame time that he wiſhed as much as any other member to have the permanent reſidence eſtabliſhed. He tho't an adjournment to Philadelphia an inauſpicious meaſure, and would therefore vote againſt it, becauſe that was a powerful and influential city, from whence Congreſs could have little hopes of extricating themſelves after they ſhould once get entangled there. He had his private reaſons for believing Philadelphia an improper place; and added ſeveral other judicious obſervations, which the brevity of our ſketch will not allow of particularizing.

Mr. Bloodworth ſeemed deſirous of bringing the queſtion to a deciſion, and

Mr. Ames expatiated on the inconſiſtency of introducing this ſubject ſo often, and at the moſt improper times. He obſerved that the report of the Secretary, for the ſupport of public credit, was taken up by the houſe on the 8th of February laſt; that it had been interrupted by the memorial of the quakers; that the funding ſyſtem had been arreſted before by this temporary reſidence, and now the ways and means were ſet aſide to anſwer local views, which were diſguſting to the people of the union at large.

Mr. Lawrance ſpoke in general terms upon this queſtion, and was ſo extremely candid and generous in his obſervations, that it would have been difficult for a ſpectator, unacquainted with the perſons of the members, to have judged whether he was a repreſentative from the city of New-York.

Mr. Gerry was extremely minute, and addreſſed himſelf to the underſtandings of the advocates for an adjournment, with almoſt every argument that could be imagined, both with regard to the impolicy of the proceeding, and the unparliamentary manner in which it had been introduced.

Mr. Sherman and Mr. Smith (S. C.) alſo ſpoke largely on the ſubject; but it ſeemed ſtrange that the oppoſition offered no arguments in favour of their meaſures, but merely confined themſelves to the queſtion of order, relying on a ſeemingly ſilent majority for taking up Mr. Parker's motion, which, when it was known, conſiſted in the number *three*. The yeas and nays were as follow:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Aſh, Baldwin, Brown, Cadwallader, Carrol, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzſimons, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Lee, Madiſon, Mathews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scott, Seney, Sinnickſon, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Sumpter, Vining, White, Williamſon, Wynkoop, 32.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Burke, Floyd, Foſter, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Huger, Huntington, Jackſon, Lawrance, Leonard, Partridge, Renſſelaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Smith, Sturges, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadſworth, 29.

The motion now being before the houſe, Mr. Sedgwick, after a ſhort introduction, wherein he expreſſed his apprehenſions that an adjournment to Philadelphia would be inauſpicious to the harmony of the union, moved, That both the reſolutions propoſed by Mr. Parker and Mr. Gerry ſhould be referred to a committee of the whole, for the benefit of a more free and liberal diſcuſſion.

This motion was well ſupported by ſeveral members, and oppoſed by others; the debate on which laſted until paſt the uſual hour of adjournment, and a motion was made to adjourn, which was negatived, ayes 28, noes 29.

The queſtion for commitment was then put, and negatived. Yeas and nays as follow:

YEAS.

Meſſrs Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Burke, Floyd, Foſter, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Hawthorn, Huger, Lawrance, Leonard, Livermore, Partridge, Renſſelaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Smith, (S. C.) Smith (M.) Sturges, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadſworth. 28.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzſimons, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Jackſon, Lee, Madiſon, Mathews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scott, Seney, Sinnickſon, Steele, Stone, Sumpter, Vining, Williamſon, Wynkoop. 33.

It was then moved to adjourn; but the advocates for Philadelphia ſeemed determined to ſit it out, 30 riſing for adjourning, and 31 againſt it.

The motion of Mr. Parker was now again taken under conſideration, when Mr. Bloodworth moved an amendment, viz. to ſtrike out the word Philadelphia, and inſert Baltimore.

This motion, however, was not debated, as Mr. Gerry again moved for the houſe to adjourn until to-morrow, which was agreed to by a large majority.

FRIDAY, June 11.

A motion was made to proceed to a deciſion on Mr. Parker's motion for adjourning to Philadelphia.

The queſtion on Mr. Lawrance's motion was decided in the negative. Ayes 26—Noes 31.

AYES—Meſſrs. Ames, Boudinot, Benſon, Burke, Foſter, Floyd, Gerry, Goodhue, Hathorn, Huntington, Huger, Jackſon, Lawrance, Leonard, Livermore, Van Renſſelaer, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sturgis, Sylveſter, Schureman, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Trumbull, Thatcher, Wadſworth. 26.

NAYS—Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Brown, Bloodworth, Carroll, Cadwallader, Contee, Clymer, Coles, Fitzſimons, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Grout, Hartley, Heiſter, Madiſon, Scott, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Seney, Sinnickſon, Steele, Stone, Vining, White, Williamſon, Wynkoop.—31.

The Houſe then proceeded to the conſideration of the propoſed reſolution for removing Congreſs from New-York to Philadelphia.

The motion made yeſterday by Mr. Bloodworth, for ſtriking out Philadelphia to inſert Baltimore, was firſt in order to be decided on.

After ſome debate the queſtion was taken, and carried in the affirmative—Ayes 31—Nays 28.

AYES—Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Bloodworth, Burke, Floyd, Foſter, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Huger, Huntington, Jackſon, Lawrance, Leonard, Livermore, Partridge, Van Renſſelaer, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadſworth. 32.

NAYS.—Meſſrs Aſhe, Baldwin, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzſimons, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Lee, Madiſon, Mathews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scott, Steele, Sinnickſon, Vining, White, Wynkoop, Williamſon. 28.

The queſtion was then taken on the reſolution, that when Congreſs adjourn the preſent ſeſſion, they adjourn to meet at Baltimore, and agreed to, Ayes 53,—Nays 6.

YEAS—Meſſrs. Ames, Aſhe, Baldwin, Benſon, Bloodworth, Brown, Burke, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Floyd, Foſter, Gale, Gerry, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hartley, Hathorn, Heiſter, Huger, Huntington, Jackſon, Lawrance, Leonard, Livermore, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Partridge, Van Renſſelaer, Scott, Seney, Sherman, Sylveſter, Sinnickſon, Smith (M.) Smith (S. C.) Steele, Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth, White.—53.

NAYS—Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, Gilman, Schureman, Tucker, Williamſon, Wynkoop. 6.

Mr. Lawrance moved that the Houſe ſhould go into a committee on the bill providing ways and means for the ſupport of the public credit—On this motion the ayes and noes were called, and are as follow:

Ayes---Meſſrs. Ames, Boudinot, Benſon, Burke, Foſter, Floyd, Gerry, Goodhue, Hathorne, Huntington, Huger, Jackſon, Lawrance, Leonard, Livermore, Renſſellaer,

Sedgwick, Sherman, Sturges, Sylveſter, Schureman, Smith (M.) Smith (S. C.) Trumbull, Thatcher, Wadſworth. 26.

Noes---Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Brown, Bloodworth, Carroll, Cadwallader, Contee, Clymer, Coles, Fitzſimons, Gale, Griffin, Gilman, Grout, Hartley, Heiſter, Madiſon, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Matthews, Page, Parker, Seney, Steele, Scott, Sinnickſon, Stone, Vining, Williamſon, Wynkoop, White. 31.

So the motion was loſt.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, with a copy of the ratification of the amendments to the conſtitution by the ſtate of North-Carolina.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe that they have agreed to adopt the report of the joint committee on the inquiry, "Whether any and what further rules may be neceſſary for conducting buſineſs between the two Houſes."

In committee of the whole on the bill for repealing, after the laſt day of the duties heretofore laid on diſtilled ſpirits of foreign manufacture, and laying others in their ſtead.

The committee proceeded as far as the 47th ſection of the bill---they then roſe, and the Chairman reported progreſs. Adjourned till Monday 10 o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S *(Antigua)* April 14.

A very diſagreeable accident took place at Fort-James on Friday morning laſt, which was happily not attended with the bad conſequences that might have been expected. In proving the guns at that fort by Lieutenant Framingham, of the artillery (which he was doing under the orders of his Excellency Sir Thomas Shirley) one of the port-fires, it is imagined, flew out of a nine pounder, into a ſmall houſe within the fort, which contained a large quantity of thirteen-inch ſhells and ſome cohorns, which had lain there for many years, loaden. The houſe, by decay, was moſtly unroofed; a violent flame burſt out at firſt, which was ſucceeded by the burſting of the ſhells. It is not known the number, but it is ſuppoſed that upwards of fifty took fire. Although the pieces of ſhells, and indeed many whole ones, and cohorns flew about the fort, very little damage enſued. A piece of a ſhell ſtruck the top of the Matroſſes houſe, carried off a few ſhingles, and broke one of the roof-boards.—The wall near where the exploſion took place is conſiderably ſhaken. The proving of the cannon is completed; out of 35 guns at that fort, only ſix (three 24 pounders) are fit for ſervice. All thoſe that are bad are to be removed and new cannon mounted.

ST. JOHN'S *(N. Brunſwick)* May 24.

Late accounts from Halifax inform, that the Judges of the Supreme Court are impeached by the Houſe of Aſſembly—that ten of the articles exhibited againſt them were eſtabliſhed by an almoſt unanimous voice of the Houſe—that they have petitioned his Majeſty for a trial, ſuch as he may deem fit, and have ſent home Col. Lawrence and Mr. Wilkins, two of their members, to oppoſe any ſuggeſtions which they are ſuſpicious will be made uſe of by the Council and their friends—that the Council have adviſed the Governor to allow the Judges to ride the circuit—for which time has afforded no precedent—and that his Excellency has been pleaſed to prorogue the Aſſembly to the 15th of July next.

EASTON (Maryland) June 8.

The Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church of Maryland met at this place on the 27th of laſt month, and after tranſacting, with the utmoſt harmony and concord, the important buſineſs which came before them, they adjourned on the Monday following, to meet at Baltimore-Town on Thurſday in Whitſun-week, 1791. That reſpectable body, we hear, have ratified the book of common prayer, as eſtabliſhed by the General Convention held at Philadelphia in September laſt, which is to come into uſe, throughout the ten ſtates which have adopted the ſame, on the firſt day of next October. We are authoriſed to ſay, that the liturgy is conſiderably improved by the learned and enlightened body who reviſed it, and there is reaſon to hope that it will recommend itſelf to every conſiderate member of the Epiſcopal Church, and, by the bleſſing of Heaven, promote uniformity of ſentiment and worſhip, and conſequently the intereſts of piety and true religion, among her members throughout this extenſive empire.

HARTFOED, June 7.

On Saturday, the 29th of May laſt, died at Brooklyn, of a fever, in the 73d year of his age, that juſtly celebrated Hero, Patriot and Philanthropiſt, ISRAEL PUTNAM. Eſquire, Major-General in the late Continental army. He enjoyed his reaſon to the laſt moment of his life, and with remarkable chearfulneſs, and ſolid ſatisfaction, left this for the everlaſting rewards of a better and more glorious country.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

Wedneſday afternoon the PRESIDENT of the United States returned from Sandy-Hook and the fiſhing banks, where he has been for the benefit of the ſea air, and to amuſe himſelf in the delightful recreation of fiſhing. We are told he had excellent ſport, having himſelf caught a great number of ſea-baſs and black fiſh—the weather proved remarkably fine, which, together with the ſalubrity of the air and wholeſome exerciſe, rendered this little voyage extremely agreeable, and cannot fail, we hope, of being very ſervicable to a ſpeedy and complete reſtoration of his health.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, June 6.

"You will ſee by the papers what our Legiſlature has done reſpecting the aſſumption of the ſtate debts. The Governor's ſpeech has produced the reſolution thus early. If the ſtate debts are not aſſumed, diſtruſt, diſſatisfaction, and murmuring, will be the inevitable conſequence in Maſſachuſetts.---God grant, that that open and patriotic policy which led America through a ſolemn war, may yet take her by the hand, and extricate her from the embarraſſments under which ſhe now labours.

"We have had a large and reſpectable meeting of the merchants, mechanics, &c. at Faneuil Hall, who have agreed to petition the General Court for the repeal of the exciſe law---The petitions are ſigned, and are to be preſented on Monday."

The Connecticut papers contain ſketches of the debates in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of that ſtate. No method that could be deviſed, can ſerve ſo fully to enlighten the people in the knowledge of the *views and characters* of their political guides.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 16.*

The ſhip Hannibal, Captain Conyngham, arrived here laſt Saturday, in 37 days from Belfaſt, with near 300 paſſengers in good health. Upwards of five children were born in this ſhip during her paſſage from Belfaſt to this port.

Saturday arrived the brig Laura, Capt. Holmes. She ſailed from this port the 11th ult. bound to Vigo in Spain, but was obliged to put back in great diſtreſs, after throwing over board about 2000 buſhels of corn. On the 28th of May, in lat. 38. 26. long. 67. 40. fell in with the Maria, of and from Baltimore, for Corunna; out five days and all well. June 5th, in lat. 38. 30. long. 72. 54. ſpoke the brig Floret of Funchal, out three days from Philadelphia, bound to Madeira; all well.

Extract of a letter from New-York, June 12.

"Should Rhode-Iſland not be repreſented in the Senate in two or three days, it is very likely that Baltimore will be the ſeat of Congreſs at the next ſeſſion."

Extract from a late proclamation of the Governor of Vermont, appointing a day of faſting and prayer.

That the Supreme Governor of the Univerſe "would remove every obſtacle out of the way of the reception of this ſtate into the federal union; that he would bleſs the United States of America; ſucceed their councils at home, and negociations abroad; preſerve and ſtrengthen their union, bleſs their allies, and render the connection formed with them mutually beneficial; that he would grant wiſdom and council to their legiſlative, executive, and judiciary departments, and that he would prolong and render eminently uſeful the life of the Preſident of the United States of America."

A Dublin paper mentions, that the Society of Arts and Sciences, in Ireland, have elected the Hon. *James Bowdoin*, Eſq; late Governor of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, to be an honorary member of their body.

This day is publiſhed, (Price *A Quarter Dollar*)

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The AMERICAN MUSEUM, Or UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1790.

CONTAINING --ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

PROSE.

1. Meterological obſervations made in Philadelphia, in May 1790,
2. Obſervations on the diſeaſes and weather in ditto,
3. Extracts from the laſt will and teſtament of Dr. Faanklin,
4. Effectul cure for the influenza,
5. Anecdote of Dr. Franklin,
6. Curſory remarks on the manufactures and commerce of the United States---By William Barton, Eſq;
7. Letter from Tench Coxe, Eſq; to the commiſſioners of the ſtate of Virginia, at the Annapolis Convention,
8. Obſervations reſpecting Belknap's hiſtory,
9. Births and deaths in the Lutheran congregation of Philadelphia, for 16 years,
10. Statement of the exports of flour from Philadelphia, from January 1ſt to March 31ſt, 1790,

SELECTED ARTICLES.

PROSE.

11. Notes on the ſtate of Pennſylvania,
12. Thoughts on legiſlative powers,
13. Mode of preventing the damage of flour by meal worms,
14. Method of preparing land for wheat,
15. Remarks on the manufacture of maple ſugar,
16. Eſſay upon ſubſtitutes of foreign liquors,
17. Intereſting law caſe,
18. Obſervations on obſcurity of birth,
19. A well-atteſted inſtance of female heroiſm,
20. Review of memoirs of the American academy of arts and ſciences,
21. Imports into New-York from March 24, 1784, to April 17, 1787,
22. Amount of duties on tonnage of veſſels in the United States, from September 1ſt, to December 31ſt, 1789,
23. Exports from Baltimore, from October 1ſt, 1789, to March 31ſt, 1790,
24. The way to wealth.---By Dr. Franklin,
25. An important diſcovery.---By ditto,
26. Short account of the women of Egypt,
27. Anecdote of a Frenchman,
28. Letter from William Penn to his friends in London,
29. Letter on the fortifications of the Weſtern Country----By Noah Webſter, Eſquire,
30. The maid of Switzerland,
31. Anecdote of a negro,
32. Account of the climate of Pennſylvania,
33. Accounts of the diſcovery of Vinland, or America, by the Icelanders,
34. Anecdote reſpecting Dr. Franklin,
35. Anecdote of a North-Carolina merchant,
36. American longevity,
37. Report of the Secretary of ſtate, reſpecting coinage,
38. Aſſociation to prevent ſmuggling,
39. Reſolutions of the legiſlature of South-Carolina,
40. Recommendations to ſchool-maſters.

POETRY.

41. In virgam Franklinianam---ode Alcaica,
42. The proſpect.---*By a lady of Princeton,*
43. Take time, and think about it,
44. Characteriſtic ſketch of the Long-Iſland Dutch,
45. Verſes on General Waſhington,
46. Verſes by a lady. Addreſſed to Dr. Franklin,
47. On the American and French revolutions.

A Conſiderable Sum of Money was left in the Houſe of ROBERT LUMSDALE, Wharfinger, in Front-ſtreet, a few doors below the Drawbridge. The owner, on proving property, and paying charges, may have it again. †

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did, on the 26th day of June, 1786, give a Bond to a certain *Samuel Burmon*, for the ſum of £140, payable in two years and ſix months after date: This is therefore to warn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of ſaid Bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, by reaſon of frauds in the articles and damages ſuſtained, for which the ſaid Bond was given. ‡

May 27, 1790. 1 y. SAMUEL DOLLESS.

Run away from Burlington,

A NEGRO Lad, named POMPEY, about 21 years of age, yelloviſh complexion, had his leg broke, which is ſet crooked, and makes him walk lame; he had on, when he went away, a ticklenburg ſhirt and trowſers; an old brown coat, a pair of boots too ſhort in the feet, and a round hat; he took with him a bundle, in which was a ticklenburg ſhirt, a pair of Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, a pair of overalls, a light coloured broad cloth coat, with other articles. It is ſuppſed he will endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel: Therefore all maſters of veſſels are forewarned taking him off. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negro, and confines him in any goal, or brings him home, ſhall receive Four Dollars, and reaſonable charges, from REYNOLD KEEN, Eſq; in Philadelphia, or JOHN LAWRENCE, in Burlington.

June 12, 1790. tf.

MB. 3134.

Printers, who publiſh ... May be furniſhed ... 8o

Aſtronomical Calc...

For the Year 1790, &c.

By WILLIAM WARING, in Pear ſtreet, Philadelphia.
Sixth month 14th, 1790.

Philadelphia, 5th June, 1790.

NOTICE.

IN Purſuance of the Act of Congreſs of the United States, and agreeably to the directions of *Henry Knox*, Eſquire, Secretary of War, as heretofore publiſhed, the Penſions granted to the Invalids of the ſtate of Pennſylvania are paid by the ſubſcriber, at his Office, the corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets.

2w SHARP DELANY.

THE partnerſhip of *North & Evans*, having by mutual conſent diſolved, on the fifteenth day of April, all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip are requeſted to furniſh their accounts for payment, and thoſe indebted, either on bond, note or book account, to diſcharge the ſame to the ſubſcriber, at Coventry Forge, Cheſter county, who is authoriſed to receive the ſame. ‡

June 12th, 1790. JOHN EVANS.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Court of Common Pleas of and for the couuty of Cheſter, have appointed us, the ſubſcribers, auditors, upon a domeſtic attachment, at the ſuit of *John Kinnard*, againſt *Iſaac Shunk*, purſuant to the acts of General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania---

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid Iſaac Shunk, by mortgage, bond, book account, or otherwiſe; and likewiſe all perſons indebted to the ſaid Iſaac Shunk, that we, the ſaid auditors, will meet at the houſe of *Iſaac Webb*, in Weſt-Cheſter, on the firſt day of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all perſons, as well thoſe having demands as aforeſaid, as thoſe indebted to the ſaid Iſaac Shunk, are requeſted to attend, in order that the ſame may be ſettled and adjuſted, by

JOSEPH SHIPPEN,
WILLIAM GIBBONS, } Auditors.
STEPHEN MOYLAN,

June 5th, 1790. ‡ 3w

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, June 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of Arthur Rice, Innkeeper, the ſign of the White Horſe, on Lancaſter road, in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, on Tueſday, the 29th day of June inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, Two certain LOTS of LAND, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, nearly adjoining the ſaid White Horſe tract; one of them containing 4 acres and 110 perches, and the other 8 acres and 50 perches; bounded by lands of John Templeton, the heirs of James Hunter, deceaſed, and others; Taken in execution as the eſtate of Margaret Bull, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, June 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 30th day of June inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, the right, eſtate and intereſt of Moſes Moore, during the joint lives of the ſaid Moſes Moore and Mary his wife, of and in one Meſſuage and two Tracts or Parcels of Land, ſituate on the Lancaſter road, known by the name of the Blue Ball Tavern, near the 19 mile ſtone, in the townſhip of Tredyffrin; bounded by lands of Iſaac Vanleer, Jacob Baugh, Henry Fox, and others, and containing 180 acres; Taken in execution as the eſtate of the ſaid Moſes Moore, and to be ſold by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter tounty, June 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 1ſt day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, bounded by lands of Willian Rattew, James Hemphill, Samuel Waln and the eſtate late of Ellis Davis, deceaſed; containing 110 acres, the land is good for grain or paſture, with a ſufficiency of meadow and woodland, in a healthy part of the country, about 2 miles from the Court Houſe at Weſt Cheſter, and 23 miles from Philadelphia; Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of William Eachus, ſenior, by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, June 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 2d day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, one Griſt Mill and Saw Mill, and 26 acres of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Bradford, bounded by Brandywine creek, lands of James Painter, James Carter and Joſeph Geſt. The mills are in good repair, and turned by ſaid Brandywine creek, the griſt mill is large and built with ſtone, the land is excellent, greateſt part of which is meadow; Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Iſaac Shunk and Catharine his wife, by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, June 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 3d day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in Pennſbury townſhip, bounded by lands of Iſaac Taylor, Eſq; Thomas Darlington and William White, ſenior, containing 34 acres: Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of William White, junior, by ¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, June 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hand and ſeal of Chriſtian Febiger, Eſq; State Treaſurer and ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of the late Province, now State of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Publie Sale on the premiſes, on Friday, the 16th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate on a branch of Brandywine creek, in the townſhip of Eaſt Nantmill, bounded by lands of John Lewis, Joſeph and Benjamin M'Clure, Jeremiah Evans and others; containing 210 acres and allowance; Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Evan Griffiths, by ¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Delaware county Gaol, June 12, 1790.

BROKE out of ſaid gaol a Negro man, named ADAM, but will be likely to change his name, as he has heretofore done; he is about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, ſtout made, and very black; had on a cloth coat of a rediſh colour, the reſt of his cloaths unknown. Whoever brings ſaid Negroe to ſaid goal, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, paid by †

NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS, by *Thomas Dobson*,
I send you for at the *Stone House*, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia
FOR PRINTING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The FOUR GOSPELS;

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

With PRELIMINARY DISSERTATIONS,
And NOTES, CRITICAL and EXPLANATORY.

By GEORGE CAMPBELL, D. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh;
Principal of Mariſchal College, Aberdeen.

THE character and abilities of the author of the propoſed work are ſo well known, as to render unneceſſary any thing which might here be ſaid of them. His Eſſay on Miracles, in anſwer to Mr. Hume, and his Philoſophy of Rhetoric, have long been eſteemed maſter-pieces by the learned.---The following ſhort extract from the Analytical Review for May 1789, will ſhew the reader the high opinion entertained of the preſent work:- -

——"FROM the above ſpecimens, every intelligent reader will, we apprehend, form a very favourable idea of Dr. Campbell's work; and we venture to aſſure him, that a peruſal of the whole will confirm him in that idea. Every where we diſcover the ſhrewdneſs, the ſagacity, the judgment, and the taſte, of the author of The Philoſophy of Rhetoric, and of the Defence of the Goſpel Miracles. The ſtile is laboured, and uniformly correct; never obſcure to an attentive reader. The diction is generally chaſte, and the terms happily choſen. But, what enhances the value of this work, above every thing, is, the impartial candour and liberality of ſentiment that reigns throughout; and from which we have hardly found a ſingle deviation. In ſhort, it is one of thoſe few books, which every ſerious Chriſtian will read with pleaſure and profit; and which every ſcripture commentator ſhould propoſe to himſelf as a model."

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on a ſuperfine paper, and with a good type, in two large octavo volumes.

II. It will be delivered to ſubſcribers at *One Dollar and Two-thirds* for each volume, ſewed in boards;---One Dollar whereof to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, One Dollar and One Half on the delivery of the firſt volume, and the remainder on delivery of the ſecond.---The price to non-ſubſcribers will be *Two Dollars* per volume.

III. The work will be put to preſs as ſoon as ſix hundred copies are ſubſcribed for. eow 6t

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Medicinal Waters,

For *Drinking* and *Bathing*, at HARROWGATE, within four miles of the city of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road.

THE Author of Nature having provided the above named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them, as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of the perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been repeatedly examined by Doctors Ruſh and Moyes.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron; it is remarkably light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate waters in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareus earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and as juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol, of this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe waters: he will only obſerve, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies: they have alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm; externally applied, theſe waters have, in many inſtances, cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths and two dreſſing rooms, and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming.

For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, one ſhilling for each time the baths are uſed leſs than a week, and two dollars the ſeaſon to thoſe who drink the waters only; and the Public may reſt aſſured, that neither expence nor trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe baths and waters uſeful and convenient.

Breakfaſts, dinners, ſuppers and lodging, in the genteeleſt manner and on the ſhorteſt notice, may be had at *Harrowgate Inn*, adjoining the ſprings; and if four or more ladies or gentlemen will ſubſcribe for the uſe of the Harrowgate light-waggon in the mornings, it ſhall run every day, and ſet out from Mr. Hay's Inn, in Race-ſtreet, preciſely at 6 o'clock.

THE ſubſcriber alſo reſpectfully informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, that a CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, with ILLUMINATION, in imitation of the European *Vauxhall*, will commence on Thurſday the 13th inſtant, at Harrowgate, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The Illumination to begin at 7, and the whole conclude preciſely at 9 o'clock in the evening; and, if encouragement is given, will be continued on every ſucceeding Thurſday during the ſeaſon, weather permitting.

The rural ſituation, and many natural beauties of *Harrowgate*, are ſo well known, that a particular deſcription of them is unneceſſary; it is decorated with ſummer-houſes, arbors, walks, ſeats, &c. The new houſe is ſpacious, and contains a ſaloon for balls, and a number of other rooms for companies or parties, large and ſmall.

A good and plentiful table, with liquors of the beſt quality, tea, coffee, fruit in ſeaſon, will be furniſhed on the ſhorteſt notice, and every attention paid to render the entertainment commodious, elegant and agreeable.

Any communication for improvements will be gratefully received and attended to, by the Public's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, G. ESTERLY.

Harrowgate, May 3, 1790.

N. B. The Harrowgate light waggon will alſo run in the afternoon of every day after the 13th inſtant, and ſet out from Mr. *Hay's* Inn, preciſely at 3 o'clock, and return in the evening, at the moderate rate of 2s. each perſon.

FOUND treſpaſſing among the cattle of the ſubſcriber, on Tinicum Iſland, a black and white pied STEER, about four years old, ſuppoſed to weigh five hundred when fat. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN GARRETT.

April 17th, 1790. ¶

This Day is Publiſhed,
And to be Sold by all the Booksellers,

The Chriſtian's New and Complete
FAMILY BIBLE.
No. 77.

The Old and New Teſtaments being now entirely printed off, ſubſcribers are requeſted to ſend for their numbers as quick as poſſible. The Apocrypha will ſoon be ready for delivery.

Agreeable to the propoſals, the work was to be compriſed in 75 numbers: however, it will conſiderably exceed that quantity; but all above No. 75, ſhall be delivered gratis to ſubſcribers, the number of whom is now nearly 1000. 4w

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Juſt publiſhed,—Price *Eight-pence*,
By JOHN M'CULLOCH, Printer,
In Third-ſtreet, and ſold by all the Bookſellers in town,

MISCELLANIES.

I. An honeſt and a faithful friend
Doth teach his maſter how to ſpend
His preſent time for his own good
That he may live on ſpecial food,
Not on the huſks, as doth the ſwine,
That filthy, grov'ling, ſordid kine.
II. A Hymn on the month of May, with an attempt to illuſtrate ſome of the beauties of the creation.
III. An affectionate and dying Father's laſt words; with his ſincere and godly advice to his children.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1790. ‡

To be SOLD by public Sale,

On Saturday, the 19th day of June next, if not ſold before at private ſale,

THOSE well noted and frequented MERCHANT MILLS, ſituate at the mouth of Tulpehoccon creek, in Bern townſhip, Berks county, and within one mile of the borough of Reading. Said mills are in good repair, with two water wheels, and ſo conſtructed to put more therein, as Tulpehoccon creek is ſufficient to turn at all times of the year, whatever works the purchaſer pleaſes to erect. To ſaid mills belong ten acres of excellent land, whereof two acres are beautiful meadow, between the forks of Tulpehoccon and Schuylkill river, the remainder being arable land, planted with apple trees of the beſt kind, and now in their prime. To ſaid mills alſo belongs a ferry acroſs the river Schuylkill, which is much frequented by travellers and the Reading cuſtomers of ſaid mills. The advantage of the ſame, to have all the manufactured flour taken from the doors of ſaid mills, and carried by water to the city of Philadelphia, is very conſiderable.

If ſaid mills are not ſold at private ſale (whereof notice will be given) they will be put up on ſaid day, at public ſale, and ſold to the higheſt bidder; in Reading, at the houſe of John Hartman, Innkeeper, where the terms of ſale will be made known by

Bern townſhip, May 19, 1790. † JACOB MILLER.

A Nurſe Child wanted.

A WOMAN, who can be well recommended, wiſhes to take a Child to nurſe in her Houſe. Her Milk is freſh, and ſhe has a great flow of it. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,
THE TIME OF
An Apprentice Negroe Girl,

About 16 years of age, is ſtout and healthy, and uſed to almoſt every kind of buſineſs in a houſe; ſhe ſhas 11 years to ſerve. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, near Norriſtown, Montgomery county. JOHN M'FARLAND.

May 26, 1790. †

WAS committed to the gaol of this county, on the 15th day of this inſtant, a Negroe man, calls himſelf JOHN RUSSELL, ſays he is a freeman and born at Newport in the county of New-Caſtle, Delaware ſtate, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, of a ſlender make, has a ſcar under his right eye, about twenty one years of age. His maſter, if any he has, is requeſted to come, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged in four weeks from this date.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, May 31, 1790. ‡

STRAYED or ſtolen, May the 23d, 1790, from out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Darby, and county of Delaware, ſeven miles from Philadelphia, a large dark bay HORSE, round bodied, about fifteen hands high, ſix years old, with narrow breaſt, a ſtar in his forehead, near hind foot white up to the fet-lock, ſome white on the off part of his off fore foot, trots well in a chair, rather clumſey under the ſaddle.

Any perſon bringing the horſe and thief to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Eight Dollars, or Six Dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by MARY OLIVER.

June 3, 1790.

Goldthwaite & Baldwin,
DRUGGISTS,

At BOERHAAVE'S HEAD, oppoſite the City Tavern, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of excellen- DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, PATENT MEDICINES, with every article in that line, which they will ſell at the moſt reaſonable rates for caſh, or the uſual credit.

Gentlemen who pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved with punctuality, and at the ſhorteſt notice. They flatter themſelves, that, by their attention, and the prices their Medicines will be ſold at, Phyſicians, Apothecaries and country Store-keepers, will find it their intereſt to deal with them. They intend to keep up their aſſortments by freſh importations every ſpring and fall.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1790. tf

AN ESSAY
ON THE
Culture of *Silk* and *Mulberry Trees*,

Was lately publiſhed by a *Citizen of Philadelphia*,

And to be ſold at the ſeveral Printing-Offices of Joſeph Crookſhank, Hall and Sellers, T. Bradford, at 8d. each. This Eſſay points out the great facility of the culture, and diſcovers to us the moſt amazing profits and advantages to be derived from it, and proves at leaſt that it is an object which deſerves the attention of every one.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

A TRACT of patented land, on the ſouth ſide of the north-eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304½ acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169¾ acres.

A Tract of patented land, ſituate in Cumberland Valley townſhip, Bedford county, containing 297 acres.

Upwards of 1800 acres of patented land in ſaid county, in ſix different patents, with the uſual allowance.

303¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on the main branch of Conewago creek, part in Franklin, and part in Manallen townſhips, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, ſituate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tuſſy's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided ſhare of two valuable tracts of land, ſituate upon the north and ſouth ſides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the ſubſcriber, containing upwards of 500 acres. ctf.

November 11, 1789. GEO. CAMPBELL.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Printed and Sold by W. SPOTSWOOD, Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, *Price bound one dollar and a half*,

P. Ovidii Naſonis Metamorphoſeon
LIBRI X.
OR TEN SELECT BOOKS OF
Ovid's Metamorphoſes,

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION,
Compiled from the two former Tranſlations,
BY DAVIDSON AND CLARKE;
A Proſody, Table and References,
(*After the Manner of* Mr. STIRLING.)
Pointing out, at one view, the Scanning of each Verſe; and
DAVIDSON'S ENGLISH NOTES.

AS it is not our intention to deſcant on the advantages which learners derive from the uſe of eaſy and familar tranſlations of the claſſics---this being a ſubject already ſufficiently diſcuſſed by abler pens----we ſhall content ourſelves with informing the public what plan we have purſued, in the preſent edition of *Ovid*, the firſt that has ever been attempted in America.

In the firſt place, to render the work cheaper, and of courſe more generally uſeful, we thought it adviſeable to print thoſe books only, which are moſt commonly read in ſchools.

2. For the ſake of beginners, as yet unacquainted with the language of poetry, we have given the Engliſh of the firſt five books entirely from Clarke's tranſlation, which is more literal than Mr. Davidſon's.

3. For the tranſlation of the other five books, we had recourſe ſometimes to Clarke, ſometimes to Davidſon, according as either ſeemed to deſerve the preference: and ſometimes we found it neceſſary to deviate a little from both, for the ſake of giving a clearer idea of the author's meaning.

4. As Mr. Clarke neglected to add notes to his tranſlation, we have, in the preſent edition, ſupplied that deficiency, by giving Davidſon's notes, as well to the books tranſlated by Mr. Clarke as to the other five.

5. To aſſiſt the learner in acquiring a knowledge of the Latin proſody, we have adopted Mr. Stirling's idea, and added a ſcanning table, to which there is a reference at the end of each verſe in the laſt five books. The ſame would have been done with the firſt five, had they not been printed off before the work was put into the hands of the perſon who ſuggeſted this improvement. However, that the learner might not be deprived of this aſſiſtance in his progreſs through the firſt five books, we have, at the end of the notes, given the proper references to the ſcanning table, annexed to the number of each verſe of the books in queſtion. 6t.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the ſame about 15 or 16 acres of Land, ſeveral of which are Meadow and improvable Marſh; there are alſo on the premiſes ſeveral Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden ſpot, hay houſe, ſtables, &c.

The Houſe is ſo ſituated, as to command a very agreeable Eaſtern proſpect of the river Schuylkill and city of Philadelphia, and is ſuitably calculated, either for a ſtore, a ſmall dairy, or a tradeſman. For further particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, living about two miles from the Premiſes, on what is called the Marſhall's Road. ‡ WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Blockley, March 18th, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH SWAREY, late of Salem, in Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the expiration of ſix months; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Adminiſtrators. wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

Plaſter of Paris

JUST imported from Havre-de-Grace, and now manufacturing at the Subſcriber's Mills, on the Haverford road, ten miles from Philadelphia, and within half a mile of the ſign of the Buck on the old Lancaſter road, and to be ſold at three ſhillings and nine pence per buſhel. Purchaſers may be aſſured it is the genuine French Plaſter. Perſons living in the back counties may be ſupplied by applying to Mrs. Miller, at the ſign of the Sorrel Horſe, both Buck, or Mr. James Elliot, at the ſign of the Sorrel Horſe, both living on the Lancaſter road. Gentlemen purchaſing the ſtone may have it manufactured at ſaid place, on the moſt reaſonable terms. FRANCIS LEE.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about three weeks ago, a Negroe man, named JOHN BEARD, about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a yellow complexion, has a halt in his walk, occaſioned by his right leg having been broke, plays on the fiddle, ſings very well, and is much addicted to liquor. He is a good farmer, is very handy, and can make baſkets. Had on, when he went away, a brown ſhort jacket with light coloured fleeves, and overhalls of the ſame, a pair of new ſhoes, a coarſe ſhirt, and an old wool hat. He is ſuppoſed to be gone to Bucks county or the Jerſies, and will probably try to paſs for a free man. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe man, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by FRANCIS LEE.

Jan. 16, 1790. t. f.

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JUNE, 1790. THE NUMB. 3134.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1790.

PHILADELPHIA.

Proceedings of Congress.

House *of* Representatives *of the* United States.

MONDAY, June 14.

The committee to whom was recommitted the bill for the relief of Nathaniel Twining, reported an amendment to said bill, which was, to strike out the first clause. The bill as it now stands, provides only for a remission of the penalties incurred by said Twining for failures in his contract for transporting the mail. The amendment reported was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for repealing, after the last day of —— the duties heretofore laid on spirits of foreign manufacture, and laying others in their stead.

Mr. Seney in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the discussion of the bill, and finished it. They then rose, and the chairman reported the same to the House, with sundry amendments.

Mr. Sedgwick made some objections to entering into a consideration of the amendments proposed to this bill. He wished that the question of assumption should be first decided upon.

Mr. Sherman was in favour of finishing the bill at this time. He wished and expected that the assumption would be taken up, before the close of the session—and said, it may be made the subject of a separate bill.

Mr. Bloodworth offered several objections to the bill.

Mr. Madison was in favour of finishing it.

Mr. Fitzsimons observed, that the gentlemen who are for delaying the passage of this bill, do not explicitly object to the mode pointed out for raising the additional revenue. They do not say, that if this plan is rejected, they will agree to substituting other objects of revenue—so that those who are in favour of providing the ways and means to carry into effect the funding system, are embarrassed how to proceed. If the gentlemen will be explicit—and declare that if the proposed duties are not taken by the general government, they will point out, and agree to others, we shall know what to do—but at present, it is utterly impossible to determine, from their mode of procedure, what their object is.

Mr. Sedgwick replied to Mr. Fitzsimons. He said, for his own part, he had always aimed to be open and explicit on this subject—and that he was now ready to declare, that on the principle of not assuming the state debts, the duties contemplated by the bill, would be impolitic and unjust: they will operate in a most inauspicious manner, both with respect to the creditors of the states, the tranquility of the state-governments, and the peace and honor of the general government. This had been, he said, the invariable tenor of his observation on this subject, from the first to the last.

Mr. Stone read a statement which he had prepared, containing several duties on imposts and tonnage, in addition to those already laid—and some new ones—which he supposed might be substituted, in lieu of the excise proposed in the bill, to which he was opposed.

Mr. Gerry was opposed to proceeding in the consideration of the bill. He wished it might lie for a few days, till the House could possess themselves of the opinion of the Senate—whom, he had been informed, now had the subject of assumption under consideration.

Mr. Fitzsimons replied to Mr. Gerry. He tho't it a very extraordinary proposition, that the House should wait for the determination of the Senate upon any subject, more especially a question of this kind—besides, he very much doubted the right of the Senate to originate any thing on the business of the assumption—but we are not to decide hastily, said he, because a majority may determine differently from what some gentlemen appear to wish should take place!

I would ask, said he, how this legislature is ever to go on with the important business before them, except they are to abide by the decision of the majority. Some gentlemen appear to be opposed to the principle of the bill—others are opposed to all duties except the state debts are assumed. Let us reflect on our situation, provided no provision is to be made for the domestic debt of the United States. He hoped the consideration of the bill would be delayed no longer.

Mr. Gerry replied to Mr. Fitzsimons; he contended that the Senate had a right to originate the business of the assumption, and that it had been customary for that house to wait for the decision of the Senate, when they had been informed that they were on a subject which the House had contemplated taking up; he declared that no man realized more than he did, the importance of funding the public debts—but then he wished the system to be commensurate to the object—to be impartial, liberal and just.

On the question to take up the report of the committee, Mr. Vining moved for the ayes and noes, which being called, are as follow:

Ayes.—Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Brown, Cadwallader, Clymer, Contee, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Foster, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Jackson, Livermore, Madison, Matthews, Moore, Schureman, Seney, Sherman, Sinnickson, Smith (M.) Stone, Sumpter, Vining, White, Wynkoop, Williamson.—30.

Noes.—Messrs. Ames, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Burke, Coles, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Huger, Lawrance, Leonard, Page, Partridge, Parker, Sedgwick, Rensellaer, Sylvester, Smith (S. C.) Steele, Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadsworth.—24.

The House then took up the amendments proposed—and agreed to the same. Other amendments were made.

The clause which imposes a duty on stills was objected to by several gentlemen; and after some conversation on the subject it was agreed that the bill should lie on the table.

Mr. Fitzsimons laid the following resolution on the table, viz. "Resolved, that from and after the last day of —— next, the duties heretofore laid on teas and coffee, shall cease, and that the following be laid in their stead, viz. "On Bohea Tea, 12 cents per lb. Souchong and other black teas, 20 cents, Hyson tea, 40 cents, other Green teas, 24 cents, Coffee, 5 cents."

TUESDAY, June 15.

In committee of the whole on the bill to establish the post office and post-roads in the United States.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The section which prohibits passengers from carrying letters, under a penalty of three times the postage, was objected to, as impracticable in itself. It was moved that it should be expunged.

Mr. Livermore, who was one of the committee, observed, that this section was introduced to prevent the diminution of the revenue from the post-office—the mail is now carried in stage coaches, in which there are generally several passengers, sometimes as many as six, and it is supposed that many more letters go by the passengers, than by the mail; it is to be supposed that most persons would wish to be excused from the trouble of carrying these letters, and if this section passes, they will be furnished with an excuse for not taking them; and it appears very unreasonable and absurd, that the public should pay the proprietors of the stages for transporting the mail, and in this way be defrauded out of that revenue which they are undoubtedly entitled to receive.

Mr. White and Mr. Gerry were in favour of striking out the clause. Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Sherman in favour of it as in the bill.

The motion for striking out was negatived.

The committee proceeded as far as the 21st section, and then rose.

Mr. Lawrance of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill authorising and empowering the President of the United States, to purchase such a part of the tract of land at West-Point, as the public service may render necessary. Read the first time. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 17.

The ratification of the New Constitution by the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, together with the amendments annexed, were read; also a letter from the Governor to the President of the United States, informing that the Senators for that state would be elected immediately, and proceed to take their seats in the Senate of the United States.

The bill to authorise the President to purchase a tract of land for the use of the United States, at West Point, was read the last time and passed.

Several memorials and petitions were read and referred.

The committee to whom was re-committed the bill for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual states, brought in a new bill, which provides for two commissioners in addition to the three already appointed, &c.

Ordered, That this bill be committed to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

Mr. Gerry moved that a committee be appointed to consider of and report what fees and other emoluments shall be annexed by law to the office of a Consul and Vice Consul. The necessity of specifying those emoluments, by law, was proved by Mr. Vining, who observed that the commission given by the President of the United States to a Consul or Vice Consul, expresly precludes them from receiving any fees, unless established by law.

Ordered, That a committee of three be appointed, viz. Mr. Gerry, Mr. Boudinot and Mr. Huntington.

Mr. Fitzsimons wished that the bill for the regulation of the seamen in the merchants service of the United States should be taken up, but it was agreed to go on with the bill for the regulation of the Post-Office and Post-Roads of the United States, which was taken up accordingly, and several amendments agreed to.

The house having gone through the bill, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

We are informed that there has been lengthy debates in Senate (the funding bill being yet under consideration) upon the subject of funding the indents, and respecting the alternative proposed to the public creditors. Some members have argued against the ability of the United States to pay 6 per cent. nay, it is said that they have declared their doubts whether the country is able to pay 4, or even 2 per cent. at present; and that many of the present holders of certificates, who become so by speculation, will have more than justice done them at 2 per cent. and respecting the contract, there is not any between government and this description of creditors.

On the other hand, it is contended that it would be highly degrading to the United States to attempt any reduction of the original contract, as government is a party, and the most powerful party in this bargain; the creditor is the other party, but weak and laying at the mercy of the stronger party, who now assumes the privilege of becoming a judge in its own cause. This is like an armed man attacking one that is unarmed, and cannot be vindicated either upon principles of policy or justice.

The debates in Senate are conducted with such good order, and the abilities of the Senators so highly esteemed, that it is greatly to be regretted, the loss the people sustain in not being allowed to see those debates made public.

FRIDAY last arrived at New-York, his Britannic Majesty's packet Sandwich, Captain Dillon, from Falmouth: this vessel has brought London papers to the 8th of May, from which the following articles are extracted.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 5, 1790.

SPANISH WAR.

THE Duke of Leeds informed the house, that he had a message from his majesty to deliver to their lordships, which message was as follows:

GEORGE R.

His majesty has received information, that two vessels belonging to his majesty's subjects, and navigated under the British flag; and two others, of which the description is not hitherto sufficiently ascertained, have been captured at Nootka Sound, on the North-West coast of America, by an officer commanding two Spanish ships of war; that the cargoes of the British vessels have been seized, and that their officers and crews have been sent as prisoners to a Spanish port.

The capture of one of these vessels had before been notified by the ambassador of his Catholic Majesty, by order of his court, who, at the same time, desired that measures might be taken for preventing his majesty's subjects from frequenting those coasts, which were alledged to have been previously occupied and frequented by the subjects of Spain. Complaints were also made of the fisheries carried on by his majesty's subjects in the seas adjoining to the Spanish continent, as being contrary to the rights of the crown of Spain. In consequence of this communication, a demand was immediately made by his majesty's order, for adequate satisfaction, and for the restitution of the vessel, previous to any other discussion.

By the answer from the court of Spain it appears, that this vessel, and her crew, had been set at liberty by the viceroy of Mexico; but this is represented to have been done by him on the supposition that nothing but the ignorance of the rights of Spain encouraged the individuals of other nations to come to those coasts for the purpose of making establishments, or carrying on trade; and, in conformity to his previous instructions, requiring him to show all possible regard to the British nation.

No satisfaction is made or offered, and a direct claim is asserted by the court of Spain to the exclusive rights of sovereignty, navigation and commerce in the territories, coasts and seas in that part of the world.

His majesty has now directed his minister at Madrid to make a fresh representation on this subject, and to claim such full and adequate satisfaction as the nature of the case evidently requires; and under these circumstances, his majesty having also received information, that considerable armaments are carrying on in the ports of Spain has judged it indispensably necessary to give orders for making such preparations as may put it in his majesty's power to act with vigor and effect in support of the honor and dignity of his crown, and the interests of his people; and his majesty recommends it to his faithful commons, on whose zeal and public spirit he has the most perfect reliance, to enable him to take such measures, and to make such augmentation of his forces, as may be eventually necessary for this purpose.

It is his majesty's earnest wish that the justice of his majesty's demands may ensure from the wisdom and equity of his Catholic Majesty the satisfaction which is so unquestionably due; and that this affair may be terminated in such a manner, as to prevent any grounds of misunderstanding in future, and to continue and confirm that harmony and friendship which has so happily subsisted between the two Courts, and which his Majesty will always endeavour to maintain and improve by all such means as are consistent with the dignity of his Majesty's crown, and the essential interests of his Majesty's subjects. G. R.

His Grace, after the message was read by the clerk, said to their Lordships, that as this was a matter of great importance, he should move that all the Lords be summoned for to-morrow, to take this Message into consideration. He added, that the honor of the British nation was concerned, and that he had no manner of doubt but Parliament would support the dignity of the crown, and the consequent interest and welfare of Great-Britain.

HOUSE of COMMONS,
May 6 1790.

MESSAGE *from the* KING.

The Honourable Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up a message from the King, which was read by Mr. Speaker, the same as stated in the Lords.

Mr Pitt then moved, that his Majesty's message might be taken into consideration to morrow.

Mr Fox said, he would imitate the example of the Right Honorable Gentleman, who had made no observations on this message; at the same time there were things stated in it, which, when compared with several other things that had been advanced in that house during this session, must produce remarks from very member in it.

MAY 7.

SPANISH WAR.

As many erroneous accounts of the particulars of the cause of his Majesty's message to both Houses of Parliament yesterday, will probably be circulated, we have a particular satisfaction in being enabled to lay before the public a statement of the whole transaction which has given rise to this message, as far as prudence can permit it to be made public. In doing so, we must observe, that we are warranted in what we say by the first authority.

THE CAUSE.

A plan of discovery and commerce on the North West coast of America, having been meditated by a Company of Gentlemen in London and India, Mr. Mears, a very able and intelligent officer belonging to his Majesty's service was fixed on, together with another gentleman to superintend this expedition.

In the year 1786, two vessels were fitted out from Bengal to make this voyage, one of which after leaving China, has never been heard of to the present moment—The other in which was Mr. Mears, after having been for several months on the North-West coast of America, during part of which time the ship was blocked up with ice, returned back to China, with a very valuable cargo of furs. In the course of this expedition, Mr. Mears had seen sufficient to convince him that a very lucrative branch of trade might be followed on this coast, the natives being friendly and willing to form an intercourse

In the year 1788 and 89, four vessels were fitted out from China, to pursue the advantages and discoveries made by Mr. Mears on his former voyage, and the trade continued with the utmost success, and was becoming a matter of great National

advantage. In the courſe of trading on the coaſt Mr. Mears found a place convenient for ſhip building, and actually built and fitted out a veſſel, the firſt thing of the kind ever attempted in that part of the world, which he deſtined for the purpoſe of exploring the Archipelago of St. Lazarus, and the Streights of Juan de Fucca.

Towards the middle of laſt year, this trade had become ſo flouriſhing and extenſive, through the activity and prudent management of Mr. Mears, that factories and trading houſes were began to be erected the ſame as at Hudſon's Bay, and ſeveral diſcoveries were made in different parts of that coaſt of America, and the Streights of the Archipelago, where no European had ever ventured. A colony was nearly formed at Nootka Sound, as a factory for the trade, when a ſmall ſquadron of Spaniſh ſhips of war, commanded by a naval officer, and a man of high rank, ſeized on two of the armed veſſels, and in ſpite of every remonſtrance, he has ſent the crew of them to Mexico in irons.

Thus has this valuable trade been nipped in its infancy, though we truſt that the means that have been taken to cruſh it, will be the forerunner of its future ſucceſs and proſperity. At the time of this ſeizure, Mr. Mears was fortunately at China, ſuperintending the extenſion of this enterpriſing and beneficial commerce, for the principal article of barter being furs, which are ſo highly valuable in China, the trade was profitable beyond conception.--Being furniſhed with every particular circumſtance of the tranſaction, he came home lately in the Ganges Eaſt-Indiaman, from China, and has ſince ſubmitted a ſtate of the caſe to Mr. Grenville, who communicated it to his Majeſty.

The conſequences naturally reſulting from this behaviour of the court of Spain, have been, a meſſage from his Majeſty, as ſtated in our Parliamentary Intelligence of this day, and an exertion on the part of the members of Adminiſtration, to make proper preparations for reſenting the inſult offered to the Britiſh flag by the capture of thoſe veſſels. Accordingly, preſs warrants were iſſued on Tueſday at two o'clock, and at one o'clock yeſterday morning a very ſmart and general preſs took place on the river, and in the courſe of four hours, almoſt every merchant-ſhip between London and Graveſend was ſtripped of its crew.

By the returns made to the Admiralty yeſterday, the number of men ſecured in the river on Tueſday night amounts to near 2000. No doubt this number is conſiderably encreaſed by a general preſs throughout every ſea port in the kingdom.

On Tueſday morning an expreſs arrived at Admiral Roddam's, at Portſmouth, ordering the Southampton, Pegaſus, Nautilous, Termigant, Flirt, and Drake ſhips to ſail on that night, on eſpecial ſervice. The Captains of the guardſhips were likewiſe ordered to ſleep on board, and the Hebe was directed to follow the Pegaſus &c. the next morning.

Beſides theſe orders, the Admiralty-Board tho't proper yeſterday to order the following ſhips to be immediately put in commiſſion:

Royal Sovereign 100; Victor, 100; Formidable, 98; Princeſs Royal, 98; Gibraltar, 80; Egmont, 74; Valiant 74; Warrior, 74; Robuſt, 74; Alexander, 74; Alfred, 74; Courageux, 74; Canada, 74; Arethuſe 38; Minerva, 38; La Nymphe, 36; La Prudente, 36; Melampus, 36; Iphigenia, 32; Winchelſea, 32; Hinde, 28; Huſſar, 28; Cyclops, 28; Boreas, 28; Daphne, 20; Tyſimone fire-ſhip, 12.

A frigate has been already diſpatched to Gibraltar, and it is ſuppoſed that a ſquadron will immediately follow it.

The gambling going forward in the Alley, is great beyond conception. On Tueſday the 3 per cent. conſols were at 79. On the opening of yeſterday's market, the conſols were going at 75, and in the courſe of the day they fluctuated from that price to 76 — 75½ — 75, and towards the cloſe of the market they fell to 74¾.

By the Mayor, Aldermen, *and* Citizens *of* PHILADELPHIA:

AN ORDINANCE

For the Regulation of the Drivers of Carriages and Horſes in and through the Streets of the City of Philadelphia.

1ſt. WHEREAS frequent accidents have happened by the careleſneſs or perverſeneſs of the drivers of carriages and horſes in and through the ſtreets, lanes and alleys of the city of Philadelphia: For remedy and prevention thereof,

It is hereby ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common-Council aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the publication of this ordinance, all and every the drivers and driver of all coaches, chariots, caravans, waggons, phætons, chaiſes, chairs, ſolos, ſleighs, carts, drays, and other carriages of burthen and pleaſure, driving and paſſing in and through the ſtreets, lanes and alleys of the city of Philadelphia, where there is room ſufficient for two to paſs, ſhall keep on that ſide of the ſtreet, lane or alley, on his or their right hands reſpectively in the paſſing direction.

2d. *And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any driver of any ſuch carriage ſhall drive his ſaid carriage in the middle of the ſtreet, or on the ſide of the way on his left hand, ſo as to prevent or obſtruct another carriage from paſſing as aforeſaid, every driver ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, the ſum of one dollar, to be recovered with coſts, by any perſon who will ſue for the ſame, before the Mayor or any Alderman of the City, in the ſame manner as debts under forty ſhillings are by law recoverable; one moiety of which forfeiture, ſhall be for the uſe of him who ſhall ſue for the ſame, and the other moiety ſhall go to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia for the uſe of the city.

3d. *And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That whenever any ſuch carriage as aforeſaid ſhall have entered any ſtreet, lane or alley in the city, where there is not room ſufficient between the poſts for two ſuch carriages to paſs, no other ſuch carriage ſhall enter the ſame ſtreet, lane or alley in an oppoſite direction, to hinder or obſtruct the paſſage of the firſt ſo entered, but ſhall remain in the adjacent ſtreet until the firſt ſhall with all diligence have paſſed through; and if any driver or other perſon ſhall offend in ſuch caſe, ſo as to hinder the paſſage of the firſt carriage which ſhall have ſo entered, he ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence, the ſum of one dollar, to be recovered with coſts, in the manner and for the uſes herein before-mentioned.

4th. *And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That no perſon whatſoever ſhall ſit or ſtand in or upon any ſuch carriage, or on any horſe or beaſt harneſſed thereto, in order to drive the ſame, unleſs he ſhall have ſtrong reins or lines faſtened to the bridles of his beaſts, and held in his hands ſufficient to guide them in manner aforeſaid, and reſtrain them from running, galloping, or going at immoderate rates, through the ſaid ſtreets, lanes or alleys; and that no perſon whatſoever driving any ſuch carriage, or riding upon any horſe, mare, or gelding, in or thro' the ſaid city, ſhall permit or ſuffer the beaſt or beaſts he ſhall ſo drive or ride, to go in a gallop or other immoderate gait, ſo as to endanger perſons ſtanding or walking in the ſtreets, lanes or alleys thereof; and that all porters, carters and other perſons having the care of any ſuch carriages paſſing through the ſaid city, who ſhall not hold reins in their hands to guide and reſtrain their beaſts in manner aforeſaid, ſhall walk by the head of the ſhaft or wheel horſe, holding, or within reach of the bridle or halter of the ſaid horſe, in order to guide and reſtrain them in manner aforeſaid; and that every perſon wilfully or negligently offending in any or either of the caſes aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence, the ſum of one dollar, to be recovered with coſts by any perſon, in the manner and for the uſes herein before mentioned.

5th. *And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any perſon ſhall wilfully permit or ſuffer any horſe, mare, or gelding to go at large thro' the ſtreets, lanes or alleys of the city, or any part thereof, and ſhall be thereof convicted before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Alderman, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence, the ſum of one dollar, to be recovered with coſts by any perſon, in the manner and for the uſes herein before mentioned.

6th. *And whereas* the tranſportation of goods, wares, merchandizes, wood, coal, hay, and other articles, is become a matter of great truſt, and it is reaſonable and neceſſary to provide ſome ſecurity for the employers, that waggoners, carters and porters ſhould perform their duty; and for this purpoſe, it is in the firſt place neceſſary that they ſhould be eaſily diſcoverable, when any miſcarriage happens.

It is therefore further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the firſt day of Auguſt next, no perſon whatſoever ſhall follow the buſineſs of a waggoner, carter, porter or dray-man within this city, for hire or pay, unleſs he ſhall comply with the rules, orders, and regulations herein after contained: That is to ſay, 1. All waggons, carts and drays employed in tranſporting ſuch articles as aforeſaid, for hire or pay, within the ſaid city, ſhall be numbered with plain and conſpicuous figures of metal, well ſecured on the out-ſide of the near ſhaft, not leſs than three inches in length; each carriage of the ſeveral foregoing deſcriptions, to begin with No. 1, and ſo on progreſſively to the extent of the number of ſuch carriages.

2. The owner or owners of ſuch carriages ſhall appear at the office of the clerk of the Mayor's Court, and there enter his name and place of abode, and the deſcription of every ſuch carriage by him or them owned, and the number thereon to be affixed; to the end, that the employer, upon taking notice of the number of ſuch carriage, ſhall, upon any accident or miſcarriage to or of any goods entruſted to any porter or carter, by reſort to the ſaid office, be able immediately to diſcover the owner of the carriage, and ſeek his remedy againſt the perſon in default.

7th. *And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That no perſon whatſoever ſhall be entitled to demand, recover, or receive any hire, pay, or reward for the tranſportation of any articles whatever within the ſaid city, unleſs the cart, waggon, or dray, wherein the ſame was tranſported, be numbered and regiſtered in the manner herein-mentioned.

8th. *And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the clerk of the Mayor's Court ſhall keep a book for the expreſs purpoſe of entering and regiſtering the names and places of abode of the owner of every waggon, cart, dray, or other carriage, to be uſed for the tranſportation of articles within the ſaid city for hire or pay, and of the deſcription and number of each ſuch carriage, and ſhall cauſe to be entered therein under the head of each ſeparate deſcription, the number of each carriage, beginning with No. 1, and going on progreſſively, and the name or names and places of abode of the owner or owners thereof; which entry ſhall be acknowledged by the ſignature of ſuch owner or owners, with his or their proper hand or firm; and the ſaid clerk of the Mayor's Court ſhall be entitled to demand and receive from the owner for the entering and regiſtering of every ſuch carriage, the ſum of two ſhillings and ſix-pence, and no more.

9th. *And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any perſon ſhall cauſe or procure a falſe entry to be made of any ſuch carriage, either in the number or owner, or after a true entry, ſhall alter the number of his carriage, and ſhall be thereof convicted before the Alderman's Court in the ſaid city, by the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witneſſes, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence, the ſum of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered with coſts by any perſon, in the manner that debts under ten pounds are by law recoverable, for the uſes herein before-men-tioned.

10th. *And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That no ſleigh, ſled or carriage of pleaſure or burthen going upon runners, ſhall be permitted to go or paſs through the ſtreets, lanes or alleys of the city, unleſs one or more bell or bells be fixed to the head of the horſe or horſes drawing the ſame, in order to give notice of their approach, under the penalty of forfeiting for every offence, the ſum of two dollars, to be recovered with coſts by any perſon in the manner and for the uſes firſt here in above-mentioned.

And the city commiſſioners are hereby authoriſed and required, within one month after the publication of this ordinance, and from time to time hereafter as occaſion may require, to appoint ſuch and ſo many ſtands for draymen within the city as to them ſhall appear requiſite, to ſome one or other of which ſtands ſo to be appointed, all draymen ſhall repair, with their horſes and drays when unemployed: And in order that the paſſage along the ſtreets may be as little interrupted thereby as may be,

It is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That each and every drayman ſhall place his horſe and dray lengthways cloſe to the poſts in the ſtreets in which he ſhall ſtand, and that not more than one range of drays ſhall ſtand in ſtreets not more than fifty feet wide, and not more than one range on each ſide in ſtreets which are of a greater width than fifty feet.

11th. *And it is hereby further ordained and enacted*, That if any waggoner, carter, drayman or porter, being at any of the aforeſaid ſtands, or elſewhere in the ſtreets, or on the wharves, with his horſe or horſes and carriage or dray, and not employed in any actual ſervice, ſhall refuſe or neglect to do and perform any reaſonable ſervice in the line of his buſineſs as a carter or drayman, at ſeaſonable hours, when thereto required by any merchant or other perſon whatſoever, he or they ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of two dollars for every of the ſaid offences, to be recovered and applied as other fines under forty ſhillings are impoſed and applied in this ordinance.

12th. *And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any waggoner, carter, drayman, or other driver of any carriage, ſled or ſleigh, for pleaſure or burthen, ſhall ſtop or place any ſuch carriage, ſled or ſleigh, at or near the interſection of any ſtreet, lane or public alley, in ſuch manner as to croſs the footway or prevent foot paſſengers from croſſing the ſtreet, lane or public alley, in the direction and line of the footway on the ſide of ſuch ſtreet, lane or public alley, and ſhall not immediately, on the requeſt of any foot paſſenger, cauſe the ſame to be removed, or ſhall be abſent therefrom ſo that ſuch requeſt cannot be made, every perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay for every offence the ſum of one dollar, to be recovered in the manner and for the uſes herein firſt before mentioned.

Signed by order of the Board,
SAMUEL MILES, Mayor.

Enacted into an Ordinance at Philadelphia the fourteenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

ANTHONY MORRIS, Clerk of the Corporation.

By the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia.

A Supplement to an Ordinance, entituled, "An Ordinance for the ſuppreſſion of Nuiſances and enforcing uſeful Regulations within the city of Philadelphia."

WHEREAS doubts have ariſen whether by the ordinance paſſed the 18th day of January 1790, entituled, "An Ordinance for the ſuppreſſion of nuiſances and enforcing uſeful regulations within the city of Philadelphia," the inhabitants were prohibited from placing goods in the porches and over the cellar doors of their houſes, and from placing boxes or caſks of any kind containing goods on or over the ſtone or brick pavements, which were not expoſed there for ſale. Therefore, in order to remove the ſaid doubts, and to provide effectually for the caſes aforeſaid,

It is hereby ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That if any perſon or perſons whatever, from and after the firſt day of July next, ſhall place, or cauſe to be placed, any goods, wares or merchandizes, in the porch, or on or over the cellar door, or ſuſpend them from the pent-houſe, of any houſe or ſtore in any of the public ſtreets, lanes or alleys in this city, for the purpoſe of expoſing them for ſale or otherwiſe, ſo that the ſame ſhall extend or project from the wall of ſaid houſe or ſtore more than ſix inches towards the ſtreet, the perſon or perſons ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of Two Dollars for every ſuch offence, to be recovered with coſts, before the Mayor, or any Alderman in the ſaid City, in the ſame manner as debts under forty ſhillings are recoverable by law, one moiety thereof, to go to the perſon who ſhall ſue for the ſame, and the other moiety to the uſe of the City.

2d. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons whatever ſhall place, or cauſe to be placed any trunk, bale, box, crate, caſk, or any other package, article or thing whatſoever, containing goods wares or merchandize, or any goods, wares or merchandize, on or over any part of the brick or ſtone pavement, or on the foot or cart-way of any ſtreet, lane or alley in this city, whether the ſame ſhall be expoſed for ſale there, or otherwiſe, and ſhall ſuffer the ſame ſo to remain more than four hours after it is firſt placed there, the perſon or perſons ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of two dollars for every ſuch offence, to be recovered in the manner and applied to the uſes aforeſaid.

Signed by order of the Board,
SAMUEL MILES, Mayor.

Enacted into an Ordinance, at Philadelphia, the eighteenth day of June, A. D. one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

ANTHONY MORRIS, Clerk of the Corporation.

Excellent Holland Herrings,

(At Four Shillings per Dozen)
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE PFOFF,
On the Eaſt Side of Second-ſtreet, four Doors above Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, gave five Notes of Hand unto Mr. Neal Gray, of Allen townſhip, Northampton county, payable as follows, viz. four of Four Pounds each, payable yearly on the 9th of May, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, and the fifth for Three Pounds Six Shillings, 1790, and as I have not received ſatisfaction for the ſame, I hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of any of thoſe notes, as I am determined not to pay them, unleſs compelled by a due courſe of law.

Allen Townſhip, June 8, 1790. JAMES BOYD.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at Elſenborough, Salem county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, on fourth day, the 16th inſtant, a ſervant man, named LAWRENCE BENCH, about ſix feet high, full faced, dark complexion, very black eyes and black hair; he had on, when he went away, a caſtor black hat flopt, ſky blue long bodied coat, black everlaſting jacket, long trowſers ſtriped with a lye colour, one pair of ſhoes with plated bucles half worn, had one ſmall wallet with two pair of worſted ſtockings in it, fine linen ſhirt, with other things, grey coloured great coat half worn. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN JAMES.

June 16th, 1790.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying off ſaid fellow at their peril.

L O N D O N, May 7.

On Tuesday policies of insurance were opened at Lloyd's Coffee house, on a premium of 10 per cent. that press warrants were not issued within seven days. These have of course been recovered. Yesterday policies were done at Lloyd's, at 10, and afterwards 20 per cent. to insure that there should be a declaration of War against Spain within 6 calendar months.

It appears to be a prevalent idea among the best informed people, that the Court of Spain, dreading an insurrection on the principles which have stirred up the rebellion in France, has thought it prudent to divert the attention of her people from that purpose by a war with Great-Britain—the only generous enemy on whom she could rely, when peace was proclaimed, for a just restitution of what might be taken from her.

As to France, that country is unable to make good any part of the Family Compact, for, after the people's being obliged to pawn their very buckles to support the credit of their State, no hope of assistance can be expected from that shadow of a Government.

So barbarous was the treatment to one of the Captains at Nootka Sound, received from the Spanish Commander, that it affected his intellects, and it was not without great difficulty he was prevented from putting an end to his existence by jumping overboard.

Wednesday six houses of rendezvous were opened for the entering seamen into his Majesty's service, viz. two on Towerhill, two in Wapping and two at Rotherhithe. Four tenders went down the river on Wednesday morning, crowded with impressed men, to be shipped on board a man of war lying in Longreach, ready to receive them. The same tenders were expected up again with the return of the tide, upon the same errand.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, May 5.

"This morning, soon after midnight, there was a very hot press in Portsmouth Common, and Gosport, as well as the different ports in the Isle of Wight, Southampton, Lymington, &c. and about 500 seamen have already been brought on board the ship in the harbour.

"The guardships are bending their sails, in order to rendezvous at Spithead immediately.

"Orders are received from the Navy-Office, to exert the whole strength of the yard, in preparing those ships lying at Portsmouth, which are ordered to be put in commission.

"The Royal William, of 80 guns, is to lie at Spithead, as a receiving ship for impressed men, together with a sloop and hospital ship.

"The Hebe sailed at four o'clock this morning from Spithead, to join the Southampton, Carys-fort, and Flirt, in the channel."

The funds advanced yesterday half per cent. in their price, and we have no doubt but they will gradually rise a little. If Spain has no other object in view than the mere contention of the right to trade on the North West Coast of America, that Court will surely not persist in such an imprudent demand, after it is acquainted with the unanimous resolution of both Houses of Parliament in regard to the war.

The three per cent. consols, are now reduced to 74¾ths, having in a few days fallen to that price, from 80½.

General Laudohn is gone to the army in Moravia.

Five thousand men are at work on the fortifications of Belgrade.

The Russian forces are in motion, by sea and land, to Bessarabia.

A number of vessels, with their crews, have perished on the Danube and the Seve, during the preceding months.

Preparations for war are carried on with redoubled ardour and activity throughout Prussia—the baggage wagons are ordered to be in readiness at a moment's notice—the Ambassador from Vienna is expected to leave Berlin every hour—the frontiers of Bohemia are strictly guarded—and the peasantry have orders to prepare forage for the King's troops; but, notwithstanding these war like appearances, "great bets are depending," adds our correspondent, "that Peace will yet result from the negotiations now on the tapis."

Official letters from Brussels, dated on Friday last, inform us, that a very large body of Austrian troops are on their march to Luxembourg, and that in consequence of the inimical designs of the King of Prussia, his Hungarian Majesty has resolved, by advice of his Council, to make a stand in Flanders, as several Prussian regiments are to be stationed on the frontiers of the Netherlands.

A strong report prevailed at Brussels, when the post left that place, that Prussian Silesia had revolted and declared in favor of the new King of Hungary, but this news appears to be equivocal.

The Netherlands are in the greatest confusion every where; the imprisonment of General Vander Mersch has caused more tumult and discontent than can be imagined; the majority of the provinces of Flanders have declared, that if the General is not delivered up to them in a little time, they will proceed to Antwerp, and release him by force of arms.

The same anarchy which has reigned throughout the whole of the Revolution, at Namur, still continues. The order of things seems to be reversed.

B E R L I N, April 20.

Hostilities against the King of Hungary are decided on, and tantamount to being declared. On the 15th of May the whole army is to be in such readiness, as to march at an hour's notice. The King has returned his final answer to the last propositions made by the Court of Vienna, which have been totally rejected, our Court having insisted on the restoration of all the countries and garrisons conquered by the two Imperial Courts during the present war.

The station of the several divisions of the army has been appointed according to the following plan, and in this our Court proposes to adopt the system of the late King, never to strike a blow but with effect; for which purpose, the whole army is to act at one and the same moment.

Five Grand Armies are to be formed, of which that in Silesia is to be divided into two Grand Divisions, one to be commanded by the King himself, having General Mollendorf, Governor of Berlin, to act under him; the second will perhaps be commanded by the Duke of Brunswick, but this is not finally settled, as it is more probable that his Highness will command the second Grand Army, which is to be formed in the kingdom of Prussia, and destined to act against the Russians.

A third army of 30,000 men will be commanded by Count Henkel, Governor General of Prussia, and General Kalkreuth, who were to act against Leifland. This army is to be joined by the Crown Troops of Poland in Lithuania, composed chiefly of light horse, besides a vast number of volunteers from among the Polish Nobility, all on horse, who are to attack the Cossacks.

The fourth army, composed of 25,000 men, is to be commanded by General Uredoni, and on the first notice from the Marquis de Lucchesini, the Prussian Minister at Warsaw, this army is to march into Poland, to cover it from attack, and is to join the Grand Polish Army. This Grand Army is the more necessary to be very numerous, as it is well reported to be the intention of the two Imperial Courts to send all their light horse, the Cossacks, &c. into the different provinces of Poland, and lay the country waste.

The fifth Army, consisting of 25,000 men, will encamp near Halle in Saxony. The General who is appointed to command it, has caused no small surprise at this; he is the Prince Frederick of Brunswick, brother to the Duke; General Schlieffen is ordered to act under his Highness. In case of necessity, this army will be augmented by a corps of Hessian troops, besides the garrisons of Berlin and Magdebourg, both of which are very numerous.

The Grand Armies in Silesia are to act—the one against Mehren, the other as circumstances may require; though probably against Bohemia, or the provinces in Poland, belonging to the Crown of Hungary.

The Hanoverian Contractor has orders instantly to furnish 10,000 horses, according to a former stipulation.

The Commissioners for providing the different armies are all appointed.

The Prince de Reuss, the Hungarian, and Count Nesselroth, the Russian Minister, have both packed up their all, and are ready for their departure.

Our Ministers at Vienna and St. Petersburg, it is supposed are already on their return.

V I E N N A, April 7.

His Hungarian Majesty went in state yesterday, attended by the whole body of the Provincial Assembly of Lower Austria, to the Cathedral church, and, at his return to the Palace he received, with great solemnity, the homage of the States, and their oath of allegiance, which was pronounced aloud by the whole Assembly. His Majesty, in return, expressed his firm resolution to unite in his future government the principles of impartial justice with the sentiments of paternal affection, and to maintain the States in the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges.

His Hungarian Majesty, after the ceremony, dined in public with his eldest son: and all the orders of the provincial Assembly, as well as some few foreigners, dined afterwards in the Palace at separate tables.

P O R T S M O U T H, June 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Antigua to his friend in this town, dated May 2.

"We are in a most shocking condition for want of rain, of which we have had but only a part of one day, since November last, our canes are all burnt up; some estates, on which were made four hundred hogsheads annually, will not yield more than ten, others none, what will become of us, God only knows, if we don't get rain soon, no crops this year; Corn 10/6 per bushel, beans, pease and flour are not permitted to come from England. Such London ships as had any of those articles on board were stopped, and the same taken out."

Y O R K, (Pennsylvania) June 2.

We hear, that about six o'clock, on Thursday evening last, one of the severest and most tremendous thunder storms that has ever been remembered in those parts, happened at Wright's ferry, on the Susquehanna. The storm was accompanied with a quantity of large hail, which has done considerable damage to the fruit trees, wheat and other grain. Mr. Joseph Jefferies had a barn and stables unroofed, and a great number of apple-trees in his orchard were torn up by the roots. Three men, together with two young girls, belonging to a plantation adjoining Mr. Jefferies's, were at work in the woods when the gust came on; they unfortunately took shelter under a large tree, which by the violence of the wind was blown down, and killed two men, the other providentially escaped unhurt; one of the girls had her arm fractured and the other her leg broke. We do not hear of any other damage that has been sustained by this storm.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *June 23.*

In consequence of a meeting held yesterday at the City Tavern, a general meeting of the citizens was agreed to be called, to be held THIS EVENING at the State House, at 7 o'Clock, to take into consideration the Excise Law now before Congress.

A correspondent observes—That the sentiments of Congress in 1774, on the subject of Excise Laws, may be seen in their address to the inhabitants of Quebec, where, after reciting sundry grievances inflicted on them by the Parliament of Great-Britain, they say,—"Another statute, made without your consent, has subjected you to "the impositions of *Excise, the horror of all* free states; "thus wresting your property from you by the *most odious "of Taxes*, and laying open to insolent Tax-gatherers, "*Houses*, the scenes of domestic peace and comfort, and "called the *Castles* of English subjects in the books of "their law."

These sentiments can have lost no part of their force in the present hour; nor can it be understood, that the law being made *without their consent* formed any part of the judgment of Congress, when they reprobated all excise laws in such general terms, as to declare them *the most odious of taxes.*

Extract of a letter from London, May 4.

"Last night, to the astonishment of the city and kingdom, a violent press of seamen was ordered, and war is apprehended to take place against Spain. A fleet is to be manned immediately; and we are thrown into the greatest confusion when we little apprehended it. What will be the consequence, I know not: money will be so much wanted, we shall be all ruined."

Extract of a letter from one of the first mercantile houses in London, dated May 5.

"This serves only to apprise you, that this country is very unexpectedly and suddenly, likely to be involved in a war with Spain, in consequence of some armed ships of that nation having taken some British ships on the Southern fishery, and on a remonstrance from our court, that Spain having refused to make restitution. Late last night, press warrants were issued, and some thousands of men have been taken under them for manning some ships of the line and frigates, which are put into commission; and the King has this morning laid before the Parliament the particulars of the negociation with the Spanish Court, submitting to them the measures that are to be pursued, and, although it now appears that this matter has been a considerable time in agitation, it has been so prudently conducted on the part of our wise administration, that the best informed men in the city had not the least idea of a rupture till yesterday; and even then, would not believe the report in circulation: But at the present moment, nothing is to be heard but the din of war. Our great political barometer, the public funds, of which the 3 per cent. is the ruling one, has had the great fall of 7 per cent. The resolutions of Parliament, as to peace or war, are waited for with the most anxious impatience. We very hastily give you the foregoing particulars for your government, and wish this may reach in time to save you from essential sufferings."

Postscript to a letter from London, dated May 5.

"Since writing the above, Mr. **** has just informed me that above 3000 sailors were pressed last night, and that the King had ordered a call of the House of Commons on this business to-day, to consider of the measure to be pursued. Mr. Pitt is to make a motion, to be seconded, it is said, by Mr. Fox. Several frigates have already sailed, and vigorous measures are to be adopted immediately against the Danes."

It is said England has further views than asserting the dignity of her flag with Spain: Wishing to be prepared for the events which may take place upon the continent, she makes this the ostensible pretext for arming. Two millions and sixteen thousand men are expected to be voted by Parliament on this occasion.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated June 18.

"The funding bill is not yet come from the Senate: it has been committed to a select committee: that committee has reported: Strike out all alternatives---fund the principal, without indents or back interest at four per cent: Continental money 100 for 1. These amendments have been the subject of debate in Senate (Committee of the whole) for Tuesday and Wednesday---nothing determined: Yesterday other business occupied the whole day. I don't learn what they have before them to-day.---The House of Representatives are this day on the ways and means: The bill will go heavily on."

In COMMON-COUNCIL, *June 18, 1790.*

The following officers were elected:

Commissioners for lighting, watching, &c. the streets---Nicholas Hicks, William Govett, Hugh Roberts, Nathan Boys, Joseph Claypoole.

High-Constable---Alexander Carlisle.

Register of Chimney-Sweepers---John Jennings.

Wikoff and *Harrison*,

D R U G G I S T S,

On the north side of Market, between Front and Second-streets, have imported in the last vessels from London and Amsterdam, a large assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Which they will dispose of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit:

Also, a General Assortment of

Paints, Glass and Dye-stuffs.

PAINTS. White lead dry, ditto ground in oil; Spanish brown dry, ditto ground in oil; Red lead; Yellow ochre; Prussian blue; Patent yellow; Venetian red; Verdigrease; Vermillion; Lampblack.

DYE-STUFFS. Arnotta; Madder; Red-wood; Fustick.

GLASS. 28 by 24, 20 by 16. 18 by 14, 16 by 12, 12 by 10, 11 by 9, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8.

Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch. tf.

Elsenborough, Salem County, New-Jersey, June 4, 1790.

RAN away from his bail, a certain JAMES REED, appears to be about 40 years of age, he was born in Ireland, says he has two sons about 15 or 20 miles back of Wilmington; he had on and took with him, a brown surtout coat, velvet breeches, nankeen vest, and velvet to make a coat. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, well made, thin black hair, he is apt to take strong drink to excess, is by trade a weaver, and supposed to be gone to his sons. Whoever takes up and secures him in this or the state of Pennsylvania, shall have *Three Pounds Reward*, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ EDWARD BRADWAY.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN away, the 21st of this instant, from the subscriber, near Elkton, Cæcil county, State of Maryland, a Negroe man, named WILL, about 28 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, well set, wears his hair platted and cued; had on and took with him, a half worn brown faded broadcloth coat and jacket, one scarlet cloth coat, stone coloured moreen jacket and black breeches, one fine shirt ruffled at the breast, sundry other clothes unknown; he is fond of playing on the fiddle; it is supposed he has got a forged pass, and will endeavour to pass for a freeman; has got a considerable sum of money with him. Any person that will secure said Negroe so that his master may get him, if taken within 30 miles, shall receive 20 Dollars, if exceeding 30 miles, the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by JOSEPH WALLACE.

May 26th, 1790. ‡

N. B. All persons are warned against harbouring said Negroe, and masters of vessels from carrying him off, at their peril.

Seven Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain HENRY BEAR, by trade a miller, came to my house in December last, and hired my servant boy, named WILLIAM SMITH, and was to return him in three months after or pay me for the remainder of his time; and whereas the said Henry Bear has, from other circumstances, proved to be a rogue, I have great reason to expect he never will return, and that he has decoyed the boy away with him; I do hereby offer the above reward for both or either of them, if brought from without this state, or Four Dollars if brought from within it, and lodged in any jail within the same, together with reasonable charges---to be paid by MATTHEW CONRAD, at the sign of the Plough, in Third-street, near Market-street, Philadelphia, or by me the subscriber, living near Hockley's mill, in New-Britain township, Bucks county.

GEORGE SMITH.

N. B. The above Henry Bear attended at Hockley's mill for some months, is about five feet ten inches high, has a light complexion, dark blue eyes, good teeth, short hair, walks very parrot toed, speaks bad English, talks and brags much, especially when he is in liquor, and is a good hand at telling a lye.

May 25th, 1790.

A Nurse Child wanted.

A WOMAN, who can be well recommended, wishes to take a Child to nurse in her House. Her Milk is fresh, and she has a great flow of it. Enquire of the Printers.

This day is published, (Price *A Quarter Dollar*)
On an extended and improved plan:

By Carey, Steward and Co.

In FRONT, near MARKET-STREET,

The AMERICAN MUSEUM, Or UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1790.

CONTAINING --ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

PROSE.

1. Meterological obſervations made in Philadelphia, in May 1790,
2. Obſervations on the diſeaſes and weather in ditto,
3. Extracts from the laſt will and teſtament of Dr. Faanklin,
4. Effectul cure for the influenza,
5. Anecdote of Dr. Franklin,
6. Curſory remarks on the manufactures and commerce of the United States---By William Barton, Eſq;
7. Letter from Tench Coxe, Eſq; to the commiſſioners of the ſtate of Virginia, at the Annapolis Convention,
8. Obſervations reſpecting Belknap's hiſtory,
9. Births and deaths in the Lutheran congregation of Philadelphia, for 16 years,
10. Statement of the exports of flour from Philadelphia, from January 1ſt to March 31ſt, 1790.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

PROSE.

11. Notes on the ſtate of Pennſylvania,
12. Thoughts on legiſlative powers,
13. Mode of preventing the damage of flour by meal worms,
14. Method of preparing land for wheat,
15. Remarks on the manufacture of maple ſugar,
16. Eſſay upon ſubſtitutes of foreign liquors,
17. Intereſting law caſe,
18. Obſervations on obſcurity of birth,
19. A well-atteſted inſtance of female heroiſm,
20. Review of memoirs of the American academy of arts and ſciences,
21. Imports into New-York from March 24, 1784, to April 17, 1787,
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47. On the American and French revolutions.

Printers, who publiſh ALMANACS,
May be furniſhed with

Aſtronomical Calculations

For the Year 1790, &c.

By WILLIAM WARING, in Pear ſtreet, Philadelphia.
Sixth month 14th, 1790.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Court of Common Pleas of and for the couuty of Cheſter, have appointed us, the ſubſcribers, auditors, upon a domeſtic attachment, at the ſuit of *John Kinnard*, againſt *Iſaac Shunk*, purſuant to the acts of General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania---

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid Iſaac Shunk, by mortgage, bond, book account, or otherwiſe; and likewiſe all perſons indebted to the ſaid Iſaac Shunk, that we, the ſaid auditors, will meet at the houſe of *Iſaac Webb*, in Weſt Cheſter, on the firſt day of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all perſons, as well thoſe having demands as aforeſaid, as thoſe indebted to the ſaid Iſaac Shunk, are requeſted to attend, in order that the ſame may be ſettled and adjuſted, by

JOSEPH SHIPPEN,
WILLIAM GIBBONS, } Auditors.
STEPHEN MOYLAN,

June 5th, 2790. ‡ 3w

THE partnerſhip of *North & Evans*, having by mutual conſent diſolved, on the fifteenth day of April, all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip are requeſted to furniſh their accounts for payment, and thoſe indebted, either on bond, note or book account, to diſcharge the ſame to the ſubſcriber, at Coventry Forge, Cheſter county, who is authoriſed to receive the ſame. ‡

June 12th, 1790. JOHN EVANS.

Delaware county Gaol, June 12, 1790.

BROKE out of ſaid gaol a Negro man, named ADAM, but will be likely to change his name, as he has heretofore done; he is about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, ſtout made, and very black; had on a cloth coat of a rediſh colour, the reſt of his cloaths unknown. Whoever brings ſaid Negroe to ſaid goal, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, paid by †

NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did, on the 26th day of June, 1786, give a Bond to a certain *Samuel Burmon*, for the ſum of £140, payable in two years and ſix months after date: This is therefore to warn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of ſaid Bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, by reaſon of frauds in the articles and damages ſuſtained, for which the ſaid Bond was given. ‡

May 27, 1790. 1y. SAMUEL DOLLESS.

Philadelphia, 5th June, 1790.

NOTICE.

IN Purſuance of the Act of Congreſs of the United States, and agreeably to the directions of *Henry Knox*, Eſquire, Secretary of War, as heretofore publiſhed, the Penſions granted to the Invalids of the ſtate of Pennſylvania are paid by the ſubſcriber, at his Office, the corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets. SHARP DELANY.

A Conſiderable Sum of Money was left in the Houſe of ROBERT LUMSDALE, Wharfinger, in Front-ſtreet, a few doors below the Drawbridge. The owner, on proving property, and paying charges, may have it again. †

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, June 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of Arthur Rice, Innkeeper, the ſign of the White Horſe, on Lancaſter road, in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, on Tueſday, the 29th day of June inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, Two certain LOTS of LAND, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, nearly adjoining the ſaid White Horſe tract; one of them containing 4 acres and 110 perches, and the other 8 acres and 50 perches; bounded by lands of John Templeton, the heirs of James Hunter, deceaſed, and others; Taken in execution as the eſtate of Margaret Bull, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, June 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 30th day of June inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, the right, eſtate and intereſt of Moſes Moore, during the joint lives of the ſaid Moſes Moore and Mary his wife, of and in one Meſſuage and two Tracts or Parcels of Land, ſituate on the Lancaſter road, known by the name of the Blue Ball Tavern, near the 19 mile ſtone, in the townſhip of Tredyffrin; bounded by lands of Iſaac Vanleer, Jacob Baugh, Henry Fox, and others, and containing 180 acres; Taken in execution as the eſtate of the ſaid Moſes Moore, and to be ſold by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, June 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 1ſt day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, bounded by lands of Willian Rattew, James Hemphill, Samuel Waln and the eſtate late of Ellis Davis, deceaſed; containing 110 acres, the land is good for grain or paſture, with a ſufficiency of meadow and woodland, in a healthy part of the country, about 2 miles from the Court Houſe at Weſt Cheſter, and 23 miles from Philadelphia; Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of William Eachus, ſenior, by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, June 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 2d day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, one Griſt Mill and Saw Mill, and 26 acres of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Bradford, bounded by Brandywine creek, lands of James Painter, James Carter and Joſeph Geſt. The mills are in good repair, and turned by ſaid Brandywine creek, the griſt mill is large and built with ſtone, the land is excellent, greateſt part of which is meadow; Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Iſaac Shunk and Catharine his wife, by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, June 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 3d day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in Pennſbury townſhip, bounded by lands of Iſaac Taylor, Eſq; Thomas Darlington and William White, ſenior, containing 34 acres: Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of William White, junior, by ¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, June 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hand and ſeal of Chriſtian Febiger, Eſq; State Treaſurer and ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of the late Province, now State of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale on the premiſes, on Friday, the 16th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate on a branch of Brandywine creek, in the townſhip of Eaſt Nantmill, bounded by lands of John Lewis, Joſeph and Benjamin M'Clure, Jeremiah Evans and others; containing 210 acres and allowance; Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Evan Griffiths, by ¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Run away from Burlington,

A NEGRO Lad, named POMPEY, about 21 years of age, yellowiſh complexion, had his leg broke, which is ſet crooked, and makes him walk lame; he had on, when he went away, a ticklenburg ſhirt and trowſers; an old brown coat, a pair of boots too ſhort in the feet, and a round hat; he took with him a bundle, in which was a ticklenburg ſhirt, a pair of Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, a pair of overalls, a light coloured broad cloth coat, with other articles. It is ſuppſed he will endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel: Therefore all maſters of veſſels are forewarned taking him off. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negro, and confines him in any goal, or brings him home, ſhall receive Four Dollars, and reaſonable charges, from REYNOLD KEEN, Eſq; in Philadelphia, or JOHN LAWRENCE, in Burlington.

June 12, 1790. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM, ſituated within a mile and a half of Germantown, on the Old York road, ſeven miles and a half from Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, about 50 whereof are fine timber, 20 watered meadow, the reſidue arable, divided into convenient ſized fields, one of which is a thriving young orchard of the beſt grafted fruit. Conſiderable quantities of lime, dung and plaſter of paris have been laid on the ſoil, which is naturally good, within theſe two years; 16 acres of red clover will be cut this ſeaſon, and the principal part of the land is rich enough for that graſs. There are on the premiſes, elegantly ſituated, a ſtone houſe, 53 feet front, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, genteelly furniſhed, a ſquare log kitchen, ſtone ſpring houſe, ſtone barn, adjoining to which is a frame building, being a compleat corn crib, granary, and implement houſe. There are two fine ſtreams of water which run through the farm, and render every field convenient for paſturing. Apply to the Printers. t f

---

Goldthwaite & Baldwin,

DRUGGISTS,

At BOERHAAVE'S HEAD, oppoſite the City Tavern, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of excellent DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, PATENT MEDICINES, with every article in that line, which they will ſell at the moſt reaſonable rates for caſh, or the uſual credit.

Gentlemen who pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved with punctuality, and at the ſhorteſt notice. They flatter themſelves, that, by their attention, and the prices their Medicines will be ſold at, Phyſicians, Apothecaries and country Store-keepers, will find it their intereſt to deal with them. They intend to keep up their aſſortments by freſh importations every ſpring and fall. tf

Philadelphia, May 24, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the 25th day of March next,

MOORE-HALL,

The Eſtate of the late William Moore, Eſquire,

SITUATE upon the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Charleſtown, in the county of Cheſter, diſtant 23 miles from this city. The eſtate conſiſts of upwards of 600 acres of choice land; 300 of which are arable, the remainder is wood land and meadow. The manſion houſe is ſpacious, convenient and airy; ſituated upon a high and healthy ſpot, commanding a moſt delightful view; the barn is very large, the ſtables and offices are commodious. There is a valuable griſt-mill on the premiſes near the manſion-houſe, on a never-failing ſtream called Pickering, running through the eſtate, and watering a great body of meadow; this ſtream empties itſelf into the Schuylkill in front of the houſe; it formerly ſupplied water for a ſaw-mill, which might be replaced, with much eaſe, at a ſmall expence, and carried on advantageouſly.

The original tract is now divided into three diſtinct farms, with a competent portion of arable land, wood land and meadow to each. Independent of the manſion-houſe, and the improvements upon the tract annexed thereto, there are two excellent ſtone houſes, occupied by the tenants of the two other farms, with new barns and ſtables.

Every part of this property is in high condition, and thorough repair.

Any perſon inclining to treat for the whole or a part of the premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to *Lewis Weiſs* or *Peter Miller*, Eſquires, in Philadelphia. April 30. eop4w

---

WAS committed to the gaol of this county, on the 15th day of this inſtant, a Negroe man, calls himſelf JOHN RUSSELL, ſays he is a freeman and born at Newport in the county of New-Caſtle, Delaware ſtate, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, of a ſlender make, has a ſcar under his right eye, about twenty-one years of age. His maſter, if any he has, is requeſted to come, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged in four weeks from this date.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, May 31, 1790. ‡

STRAYED or ſtolen, May the 23d, 1790, from out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Darby, and county of Delaware, ſeven miles from Philadelphia, a large dark bay HORSE, round bodied, about fifteen hands high, ſix years old, with narrow breaſt, a ſtar in his forehead, near hind foot white up to the fet-lock, ſome white on the off part of his off fore foot, trots well in a chair, rather clumſey under the ſaddle.

Any perſon bringing the horſe and thief to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Eight Dollars, or Six Dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by MARY OLIVER.

June 3, 1790.

This day is Publiſhed, for the Proprietors,

By WILLIAM YOUNG, Bookſeller,

The corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

The Univerſal Aſylum, *And* Columbian Magazine,

FOR MAY, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

CONTENTS.

METHOD of obtaining the vitriolic acid from ſulphur, without nitre---Hiſtory of the life and character of Dr. Franklin---Reply to a defence of duelling, in the Aſylum for April---Enquiry why irrational animals ſwim naturally, while man is deſtitute of that faculty---Hiſtory of Mr. Wilfort---A Plan for improving the condition of free negroes---Addreſs to the public, on the ſubject of the preceding plan---Progreſs of humanity---Unhappy effects of a faſhionable female education---Influence of *utility* on the moral ſenſe of *beauty*---Advantages of cleanlineſs, in preventing infectious diſeaſes---Thoughts upon female education---Hiſtorical anecdotes---Account of the Capra Ibex and Capra Rupicapra of Linnæus---On the love of our country---Original letter, written by a French officer in the American army, previous to his ſhooting himſelf---Of quick-lime, as a manure---The prolix preacher---An Indian anecdote---Miſcellaneous anecdotes---Eſſay on muſic---Two caſſes of *hepatitis*, read before the American medical ſociety---Mode of numbering the people, and making proviſion againſt famine, in China. By Dr. Franklin---Obſervations on the *influenza*---Of the employment of time, and of indolence. By Dr. Franklin---Addreſs to the national aſſembly of France---Surpriſing inſtance of gratitude in a bird---Of the aurora borealis. By Dr. Franklin---Account of an uncommon large boy.

COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

Thoughts on life, death, and immortality--An epithalamium---The dying negroe---Song in Selima and Azor *(ſet to muſic.)*

THE CHRONICLE.

Foreign intelligence---Domeſtic intelligence---Marriages and deaths---*Prices-current* and *courſe of exchange*---*Meteorological obſervations.*

Ornamented with a Copper-plate *Engraving* of an *Apparatus* for obtaining the *Vitriolic acid* from Sulphur, without Nitre. Alſo, a Favourite Piece of *Muſic.*

Philadelpihia, June 1, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH SWABEY, late of Salem, in Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the expiration of ſix months, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Adminiſtrators. wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1790. THE NUMB. 3135.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1790.

Wikoff and *Harrison*,
DRUGGISTS,

On the north side of Market, between Front and Second-streets, have imported in the last vessels from London and Amsterdam, a large assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Which they will dispose of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit:

Also, a General Assortment of

Paints, Glass and Dye-stuffs.

PAINTS. White lead dry, ditto ground in oil; Spanish brown dry, ditto ground in oil; Red lead; Yellow ochre; Prussian blue; Patent yellow; Venetian red; Verdigrease; Vermillion; Lampblack.

DYE-STUFFS. Arnotta; Madder; Red wood; Fustick.

GLASS. 28 by 24, 20 by 16, 18 by 14, 16 by 12, 12 by 10, 11 by 9, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8.

Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch. tf.

Excellent Holland Herrings,
(At Four Shillings per Dozen)
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE PFOFF,
On the East Side of Second-street, four Doors above Vine-street, Philadelphia.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, gave five Notes of Hand unto Mr. Neal Gray, of Allen township, Northampton county, payable as follows, viz. four of Four Pounds each, payable yearly on the 9th of May, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, and the fifth for Three Pounds Six Shillings, 1790, and as I have not received satisfaction for the same, I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of any of these notes, as I am determined not to pay them, unless compelled by a due course of law.

Allen Township, June 8, 1790. JAMES BOYD.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Elsenborough, Salem county, in the state of New-Jersey, on fourth day, the 16th instant, a servant man, named LAWRENCE BENCH, about six feet high, full faced, dark complexion, very black eyes and black hair; he had on, when he went away, a castor black hat floppt, sky blue long bodied coat, black everlasting jacket, long trowsers striped with a lye colour, one pair of shoes with plated buckles half worn, had one small wallet with two pair of worsted stockings in it, fine linen shirt, with other things, grey coloured great coat half worn. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN JAMES.

June 16th, 1790.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying off said fellow at their peril. §

RAN away from his bail, a certain JAMES REED, appears to be about 40 years of age, he was born in Ireland, says he has two sons about 15 or 20 miles back of Wilmington; he had on and took with him, a brown surtout coat, velvet breeches, nankeen vest, and velvet to make a coat. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, well made, thin black hair, he is apt to take strong drink to excess, is by trade a weaver, and supposed to be gone to his sons. Whoever takes up and secures him in this or the state of Pennsylvania, shall have *Three Pounds Reward*, and reasonable charges, paid by

EDWARD BRADWAY.

Elsenborough, Salem County, New-Jersey, June 4, 1790.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN away, the 21st of this instant, from the subscriber, near Elkton, Cæcil county, State of Maryland, a Negroe man, named WILL, about 28 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, well set, wears his hair platted and cued; had on and took with him, a half worn brown faded broadcloth coat and jacket, one scarlet cloth coat, stone coloured moreen jacket and black breeches, one fine shirt ruffled at the breast, sundry other clothes unknown; he is fond of playing on the fiddle; it is supposed he has got a forged pass, and will endeavour to pass for a freeman; has got a considerable sum of money with him. Any person that will secure said Negroe so that his master may get him, if taken within 30 miles, shall receive 20 Dollars, if exceeding 30 miles, the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by JOSEPH WALLACE.

May 26th, 1790.

N. B. All persons are warned against harbouring said Negroe, and masters of vessels from carrying him off, at their peril.

Run away from Burlington,

A NEGRO Lad, named POMPEY, about 21 years of age, yellowish complexion, had his leg broke, which is set crooked, and makes him walk lame; he had on, when he went away, a licklenburg shirt and trowsers; an old brown coat, a pair of boots too short in the feet, and a round hat; he took with him a bundle, in which was a licklenburg shirt, a pair of Russia sheeting trowsers, a pair of overalls, a light coloured broad cloth coat, with other articles. It is supposed he will endeavour to get on board some vessel: Therefore all masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off. Whoever apprehends said Negro, and confines him in any goal, or brings him home, shall receive Four Dollars, and reasonable charges, from REYNOLD KEEN, Esq; in Philadelphia, or JOHN LAWRENCE, in Burlington.

June 12, 1790. tf.

West Chester, Chester county, June 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 30th day of June instant, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, the right, estate and interest of Moses Moore, during the joint lives of the said Moses Moore and Mary his wife, of and in one Messuage and two Tracts or Parcels of Land, situate on the Lancaster road, known by the name of the Blue Ball Tavern, near the 19 mile stone, in the township of Tredyffrin; bounded by lands of Isaac Vanleer, Jacob Baugh, Henry Fox, and others, and containing 180 acres; Taken in execution as the estate of the said Moses Moore, and to be sold by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, June 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 1st day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, a Messuage and Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the township of Goshen, bounded by lands of William Rattew, James Hemphill, Samuel Waln and the estate late of Ellis Davis, deceased; containing 110 acres, the land is good for grain or pasture, with a sufficiency of meadow and woodland, in a healthy part of the country, about 2 miles from the Court House at West Chester, and 23 miles from Philadelphia; Taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of William Eachus, senior, by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, June 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 2d day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, one Grist Mill and Saw Mill, and 26 acres of Land, situate in the township of East Bradford, bounded by Brandywine creek, lands of James Painter, James Carter and Joseph Gest. The mills are in good repair, and turned by said Brandywine creek, the grist mill is large and built with stone, the land is excellent, greatest part of which is meadow; Taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of Isaac Shunk and Catharine his wife, by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, June 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 3d day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, a Messuage and Tract or Piece of Land, situate in Pennsbury township, bounded by lands of Isaac Taylor, Esq; Thomas Darlington and William White, senior, containing 34 acres: Taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of William White, junior, by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, June 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hand and seal of Christian Febiger, Esq; State Treasurer and sole Trustee of the General Loan Office of the late Province, now State of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on Friday, the 16th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Tract of Land, situate on a branch of Brandywine creek, in the township of East Nantmill, bounded by lands of John Lewis, Joseph and Benjamin M'Clure, Jeremiah Evans and others; containing 210 acres and allowance; Taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of Evan Griffiths, by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Just Published, Printed and Sold by
WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,
Front-street, between Market and Chesnut-street,
(Price a Quarter Dollar)

The Fair Solitary; *or*, Female Hermit.

A Novel. From the French of the Marchioness of Loembert.

*** The works of the above lady are so well established, both with respect to their literary merit and moral tendency, as to render any recommendation of the Fair Solitary unnecessary.

At said SPOTSWOOD's *may be had, a few copies of*

I. The LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF MARIA CECILIA, Daughter of Achmet III. Emperor of the Turks, who reformed from Mahometanism and embraced the Christian Religion.---Price 6s.

II. The NEW COMPLETE AMERICAN LETTER WRITER; or the Art of Correspondence: Containing letters on the most important subjects, viz. Business, Friendship, Courtship, Love and Marriage, Politeness, Economy, Affection, Amusement, Duty, Advice, Religion, &c. &c.

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Philadelphia, May 24, 1790. tf

TO BE SOLD,

A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM, situated within a mile and a half of Germantown, on the Old York road, seven miles and a half from Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, about 50 whereof are fine timber, 20 watered meadow, the residue arable, divided into convenient sized fields, one of which is a thriving young orchard of the best grafted fruit. Considerable quantities of lime, dung and plaster of paris have been laid on the soil, which is naturally good, within these two years; 16 acres of red clover will be cut this season, and the principal part of the land is rich enough for that grass. There are on the premises, elegantly situated, a stone house, 53 feet front, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, genteelly furnished, a square log kitchen, stone spring house, stone barn, adjoining to which is a frame building, being a compleat corn crib, granary, and implement house. There are two fine streams of water which run through the farm, and render every field convenient for pasturing. Apply to the Printers. tf

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who have any demands against the estate of JOSEPH SWAREY, late of Salem, in Salem county, state of New-Jersey, deceased, to render in their accounts, properly attested, before the expiration of six months; and all those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Administrators. wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

JUST PUBLISHED,
Printed and Sold by W. SPOTSWOOD, Front-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets. *Price bound one dollar and a half*,

P. Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoseon
LIBRI X.
OR TEN SELECT BOOKS OF
Ovid's Metamorphoses,
WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION,
Compiled from the two former Translations,
By DAVIDSON AND CLARKE;
A Prosody, Table and References,
(*After the Manner of* Mr. STIRLING.)
Pointing out, at one view, the Scanning of each Verse; and
DAVIDSON'S ENGLISH NOTES.

AS it is not our intention to descant on the advantages which learners derive from the use of easy and familar translations of the classics---this being a subject already sufficiently discussed by abler pens----we shall content ourselves with informing the public what plan we have pursued, in the present edition of *Ovid*, the first that has ever been attempted in America.

In the first place, to render the work cheaper, and of course more generally useful, we thought it adviseable to print those books only, which are most commonly read in schools.

2. For the sake of beginners, as yet unacquainted with the language of poetry, we have given the English of the first five books entirely from Clarke's translation, which is more literal than Mr. Davidson's.

3. For the translation of the other five books, we had recourse sometimes to Clarke, sometimes to Davidson, according as either seemed to deserve the preference: and sometimes we found it necessary to deviate a little from both, for the sake of giving a clearer idea of the author's meaning.

4. As Mr. Clarke neglected to add notes to his translation, we have, in the present edition, supplied that deficiency, by giving Davidson's notes, as well to the books translated by Mr. Clarke as to the other five.

5. To assist the learner in acquiring a knowledge of the Latin prosody, we have adopted Mr. Stirling's idea, and added a scanning table, to which there is a reference at the end of each verse in the last five books. The same would have been done with the first five, had they not been printed off before the work was put into the hands of the person who suggested this improvement. However, that the learner might not be deprived of this assistance, in his progress through the first five books, we have, at the end of the notes, given the proper references to the scanning table, annexed to the number of each verse of the books in question. 6t.

PROPOSALS, by *Thomas Dobson*,
Bookseller, at the *Stone-House*, in Second-street, Philadelphia
FOR PRINTING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The FOUR GOSPELS;
TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.
With PRELIMINARY DISSERTATIONS,
And NOTES, CRITICAL and EXPLANATORY.
By GEORGE CAMPBELL, D. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh;
Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

THE character and abilities of the author of the proposed work are so well known, as to render unnecessary any thing which might here be said of them. His Essay on Miracles, in answer to Mr. Hume, and his Philosophy of Rhetoric, have long been esteemed master-pieces by the learned.---The following short extract from the Analytical Review for May 1789, will shew the reader the high opinion entertained of the present work:--

"FROM the above specimens, every intelligent reader will, we apprehend, form a very favourable idea of Dr. Campbell's work; and we venture to assure him, that a perusal of the whole will confirm him in that idea. Every where we discover the shrewdness, the sagacity, the judgment, and the taste, of the author of The Philosophy of Rhetoric, and of the Defence of the Gospel Miracles. The stile is laboured, and uniformly correct; never obscure to an attentive reader. The diction is generally chaste, and the terms happily chosen. But, what enhances the value of this work, above every thing, is, the impartial candour and liberality of sentiment that reigns throughout; and from which we have hardly found a single deviation. In short, it is one of those few books, which every serious Christian will read with pleasure and profit; and which every scripture commentator should propose to himself as a model."

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on a superfine paper, and with a good type, in two large octavo volumes.

II. It will be delivered to subscribers at *One Dollar and Two-thirds* for each volume, sewed in boards;---One Dollar whereof to be paid at the time of subscribing, One Dollar and One Half on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on delivery of the second.---The price to non-subscribers will be *Two Dollars* per volume.

III. The work will be put to press as soon as six hundred copies are subscribed for. eow 6t

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, did, on the 26th day of June, 1786, give a Bond to a certain *Samuel Burmon*, for the sum of £140, payable in two years and six months after date: This is therefore to warn all persons against taking an assignment of said Bond, as I am determined not to pay the same, by reason of frauds in the articles and damages sustained, for which the said Bond was given. ‡

May 27, 1790. 1y. SAMUEL DOLLESS.

THE partnership of *North & Evans*, having by mutual consent dissolved, on the fifteenth day of April, all persons having any demands against said partnership are requested to furnish their accounts for payment, and those indebted, either on bond, note or book account, to discharge the same to the subscriber, at Coventry Forge, Chester county, who is authorised to receive the same. ‡

June 12th, 1790. JOHN EVANS.

A Considerable Sum of Money was left in the House of ROBERT LUMSDALE, Wharfinger, in Front-street, a few doors below the Drawbridge. The owner, on proving property, and paying charges, may have it again. †

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

FRIDAY, June 18.

On motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, the Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill for repealing, after the laſt day of next, the duties hertofore laid on ſpirits, &c.

The queſtion on the bill was whether it ſhould be engroſſed for a third reading?

Mr. Stone moved for a recommitment to a ſelect committee, who were to be inſtructed to report a plan of ways and means, agreeable to a reſolution laid on the table a few days ſince.

This motion was negatived.

Mr. Fitzſimons propoſed a clauſe enabling the proprietor, importer or conſignee, to make a depoſit of part of the dutied articles, as a ſecurity for the duties, in lieu of additional bonds. This was agreed to.

Mr. Parker moved that the bill ſhould be referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury, with inſtructions to report a ſyſtem of ways and means, excluſive of an exciſe.—Mr. Parker obſerved, that he ſhould think himſelf obliged to vote againſt the bill in its preſent form; but if the exciſe is diſpoſed of, he would give a bill providing the ways and means all the ſupport in his power. This motion was ſeconded by Mr. Bloodworth, but after ſome debate, was negatived.

A motion made by Mr. Gerry, for ſtriking out the two ſections which provide for laying an exciſe, occaſioned conſiderable debate, and was finally determined by ayes and noes, as follows:

Ayes.—Meſſrs. Burke, Coles, Gerry, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Huger, Heiſter, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Sedgwick, Smith (S. C.) Steel, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker, White.—19.

Noes.—Meſſrs. Ames, Aſhe, Baldwin, Benſon, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carrol, Contee, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Foſter, Gale, Gilman, Hartley, Hathorne, Huntington, Jackſon, Lawrence, Leonard, Livermore, Matthews, Renſellaer, Scott, Seney, Sevier, Sherman, Sylveſter, Sinnickſon, Stone, Trumbull, Wadſworth, Wynkoop, Williamſon.—35.

Majority againſt ſtriking out 16.

Sundry other amendmens were propoſed, ſome of which were adopted, others negatived. It being late, a queſtion for engroſſing was not put, when the Houſe adjourned to Monday ten o'clock.

MONDAY, June 21.

The Poſt-Office bill was read the third time and paſſed.

A report from the Secretary at War on ſundry petitions that were referred to him, was read.

Mr. Vining moved that the bill providing the ways and means for funding the public debt ſhould be ordered to be engroſſed.

Mr. Stone, Mr. Bloodworth, Mr. Jackſon, Mr. Steele, Mr. Page and Mr. Gerry, oppoſed the motion. They could not, they ſaid, agree to the bill; it would be better therefore to reject it in its preſent ſtage.

Mr. Carroll, Mr. White, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Fitzſimons, ſupported Mr. Vining in his motion. After a ſhort debate, the yeas and nays were called.

Yeas.—Meſſrs. Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Contee, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Foſter, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Lee, Livermore, Madiſon, Muhlenberg, Seney, Sherman, Sinnickſon, Smith (M.) Vining, White, Williamſon.—23.

Nays.—Meſſrs. Ames, Aſhe, Baldwin, Benſon, Bloodworth, Burke, Coles, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Huger, Huntington, Jackſon, Lawrence, Leonard, Matthews, Moore, Page, Parker, Partridge, Van Renſſellaer, Scott, Sedgwick, Silveſter, Smith (S. C.) Sevier, Steele, Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadſworth—35.

On motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, a committee was appointed to prepare and bring forward a ſyſtem of ways and means to provide for the payment of the intereſt on the public debt. The committee are, Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, Madiſon, Sedgwick, Sherman and Tucker.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that they had agreed to the reſolution for appointing a joint committee, to conſider of and report what buſineſs it will be proper to finiſh previous to an adjournment—and alſo to conſider when an adjournment ſhall take place. Alſo, that the Senate had paſſed a bill for ſatisfying the demand of John M'Cord, to which they had made ſeveral amendments.

The Houſe went into committee on the amendatory bill for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual ſtates. Several amendments being made, and the bill gone through with, the committee roſe and reported. The Houſe accepted of the report, and after ſeveral additional amendments had been made, the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 22.

The Houſe proceeded to the filling up the blanks in the bill for ſettling the accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates.

The ſalaries of the commiſſioners were fixed at 2250 dollars.

The duration of their commiſſion till July 1, 1793.

Claims that were not admitted by a ſtate previous to September 24, 1788---not to be received.

The bill was then read a third time, and paſſed.

Mr. Goodhue reported a bill, impoſing duties on the tonnage of ſhips and veſſels.

A report from the Secretary at War on ſeveral petitions referred to him was read.

The Houſe proceeded to the conſideration of the report of the Secretary at War on the memorial of the heirs of Dr. William Gold, deceaſed, and accepted of the ſame, whereby an allowance of 1680 dollars is granted as commutation for ſeven years half-pay, to which the Doctor was entitled. And Mr. Seney, Mr. Heiſter and Mr. Moore were appointed a committee to bring in a bill for that purpoſe.

The committee, to whom was recommitted the bill for extending the numeration act to the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, reported ſeveral amendments to the ſaid bill, which were read and laid on the table.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for ſatisfying the claims of John M'Cord, were taken into conſideration and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the petition of ſundry inhabitants of Weſt-Cheſter county, in the ſtate of New-York, was read a ſecond time, and referred to the Secretary at War.

The report of the Secretary at War on the petition of William Oliver, was taken into conſideration and agreed to.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee, on the bill for regulating trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes, and made ſome progreſs therein. Several amendments were made to the bill, when the committee roſe and reported.

The Houſe took up the report, and accepted the ſame.

Mr. Sherman then moved to have the 4th ſection of the bill obliterated: on this motion the yeas and nays were called: yeas 26---noes 27.

Several other amendments were propoſed, but not agreed: the bill was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading. Adjourned.

BRUSSELS, April 15.

THE iſſue of the important defection made by General Vander Merſch, and the greateſt part of the officers under his command, has taken a very ſerious turn. M. Vander Merſch, not being able to prevail on his officers to act againſt the corps who came with General Schonfeld, and the inhabitants of the city refuſing to open their gates to him, he was forced to obey the mandates of the Sovereign Congreſs of the Belgic States, ſummoning him to come to Bruſſels and juſtify his conduct. He came hither on the 8th inſt. and the next day the Sovereign Congreſs communicated to him by a meſſenger, the accuſation of treaſon laid to his charge by the three Chief Cities of Brabant, deſiring him, 'till he could be brought to his trial, to go to the citadel of Antwerp, or the Abbey of St. Gertrude, at Louvaine, where the Council of war would ſit.

The next day, the tenth of April, the General anſwered, by offering to ſurrender himſelf in the city of Ghent. As ſoon as he arrived at Bruſſels, he wrote to the States of Flanders, telling them, "that his own honor, and the public cauſe required that his life ſhould ſuffer, if the leaſt crime could be proved againſt him, or that he ſhould be fully juſtified, if, as he is certain will be the caſe, the charge againſt him turns out to be calumny." Before we enter upon this intereſting correſpondence it will be proper briefly to relate the circumſtances of the oppoſition made by General Vander Merſch, with his officers, and likewiſe the ſucceſsful ſteps taken to diſarm him.

It muſt be obſerved, that though this oppoſition has turned out unfortunate to thoſe who begun it, it nevertheleſs, at firſt, ſtruck a great panic in the oppoſite party; for as ſoon as Congreſs and the States of Brabant heard that the officers of Namur had cauſed a kind of inſurrection, the leading party in thoſe Aſſemblies, fearing the conſequences, unleſs they gave ſome hopes of reforming the conſtitution on principles leſs oligarchical, and better adapted to National Liberty, on the 31ſt ult. iſſued the following ſubſtance of a declaration, which was agreed to by the ſtates of Flanders, in order to reſtore tranquility.

The States of the United Belgic Provinces, beholding with ſorrow, that ſome of their fellow-citizens have miſconceived their real ſentiments on ſovereign rights, which have been made uſe of by evil minded people to ſour their minds, and raiſe inteſtine diviſions, that have been productive of many diſorders; deſiring therefore to put a ſtop to ſo fatal an evil to the public cauſe, the ſtates think it their duty to inform their fellow-citizens, that their intentions are, and ever will be, to uſe the truſt repoſed in them with equity, juſtice, and for the public good: and that as ſoon as the times will permit it, a more extenſive repreſentation of the people will be eſtabliſhed; and that there ſhall be no innovation made on the worſhip, as eſtabliſhed by their fathers, or rights of individuals, nor the rights of the inhabitants; but that they will religiouſly preſerve the three orders of the States, the Clergy, Nobility, and People.

They then invite their fellow-citizens to maintain peace and order, as the only means of preſerving their independence, and conſolidating the happineſs of the nation.

A long correſpondence has ſince taken place between the Congreſs and General Vander Merſch, the iſſue of which has been that the General has been put into confinement at Antwerp.

PARIS, April 23.

By letters from the port of Vendres, dated the 24th March, we learn, that in the nights of the 19th and 20th of that month a ſtorm aroſe there, which was far more violent than that in January, 1787. But although there were about 100 veſſels in that port, Engliſh, French, Spaniſh and Genoeſe, they received not the leaſt damage; and all the ſailors poured forth innumerable benedictions on our auguſt monarch for the reſtoration of that port. The ſea was ſo agitated and the wind ſo high for the ſpace of three days, that the waves roſe above 30 toiſes beyond the ſummit of the higheſt rock.—The ſea daſhed through the embraſures of the redoubt of the light houſe, and even drove as far as the foot of the Place de Louis XVI. The marble obeliſk erected in honor of the King in the middle of that ſquare, and which was about 100 feet above the ſurface of the ſea, received not the leaſt damage. All the captains of ſhips aſſure us, that from Cadiz to Toulon the port of Vendres was the only one which was ſheltered from the ſtorm; above 30 veſſels of different nations were loſt on the coaſt of Rouſillon, Languedoc, and Catalonia, which could not reach that port.

The Chevalier Conrad Alexander Gerard, counſellor of ſtate and formerly miniſter plenipotentiary from the King to the United States of America, &c. died lately at Straſburg.

LONDON,

May 6. A manifeſto in juſtification of the King of Pruſſia's conduct, is expected from the royal preſs at Berlin about the 25th inſt. but it is hardly probable that we ſhall hear of any actual hoſtilities till towards the end of this month. The campaign, we are ſorry to ſay, threatens to be one of the moſt bloody that has been known in the hiſtory of Germany. Each army is full 100,000 men ſtrong. The Duke of Brunſwick will take his two nephews along with him.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, April 7.

"Hoſtilities between Pruſſia and Auſtria ſeem now to be inevitable, in which we expect to take an active part. Our troops are preparing to form three camps in Gallicia; the Auſtrians have ſtretched their line from Brodi to Kaminiec; and the Ruſſians, who are poſted on the frontiers of Lithuania and White Ruſſia, are all in motion.

"By accounts from Jaſſy the negociations for peace are not yet broken off."

The price of wheat, which has now for ſome time been riſing, was increaſed, by the laſt return, over that of the preceding, in one ſhilling and five pence the quarter, and was, on an average, at 2l. 15s. which is higher by eight ſhillings and one penny than in February laſt, the average at that time being 2l. 6s. 11d.

On Wedneſday night laſt, at ten minutes paſt ten o'clock, there was a total eclipſe of the moon, which continued from that hour to 20 minutes paſt one o'clock in the morning. Though the above phenomenon was little obſerved by the public, it was a great treat to the amateurs of aſtronomy: particularly the celebrated Herſchel, who has been preparing for it ſome time with all that avidity which marks ſuperior enquiry. By the aſſiſtance of his great teleſcope (which from its ſize looks more like a grand piece of ordinance than a mathematical inſtrument) he could before diſcover ſeveral volcanos in the moon. By Wedneſday night's eclipſe he expected to ſee thoſe volcanos with greater diſtinctneſs, by their reflection on the opaque parts. Mr. Herſchel has likewiſe lately diſcovered another ſatellite about Saturn, which makes eight. Aſtronomy, before Herſchel's time, only admitted five.

Mrs. Herſchel, ſiſter to the above aſtronomer, and who is deep in the ſcience herſelf, has lately written a letter to the Royal Society on that, and other aſtronomical ſubjects; it was read there the meeting before laſt, and much approved of.

The court of Spain having laid a duty of five per cent. on the importation of foreign merchandiſe, under pretext of favouring the national manufactories, but in reality to ſupply the coffers of the Exchequer, the merchants refuſed to pay that duty, and ſtuck up bills in the out-ports of the kingdom, and Madrid, the purport of which was—"Every man by the law is king, by paying five per cent. every Caſtilian is a fool." Many magazines, ſhops and counting houſes were ſhut up, and the miniſtry, fearing leaſt the inſurrection ſhould increaſe, repealed the new duty.

A recent report, to which we give no credit, is, that an inſurrection had appeared at Stockholm, and that the King of Sweden was depoſed.

That the late captures of our ſhips, and the captivity of our ſeamen was done with the knowledge of the Spaniſh Miniſtry, is paſt all doubt; yet all know that Spain is at preſent in a ſituation totally incapable of offence or defence, without the aid of other powers. What then muſt be the natural inference, but that thoſe powers have in ſome ſhape promiſed to aſſiſt her?

For ſeveral nights paſt, the Admiralty offices have appeared as if illuminated for joy at the glimpſe of Bellona, and the ſeveral houſes of the Lords Commiſſioners, night and day, crouded with half-pay heroes, ſome of whom appear re-animated with the proſpect of freſh uniforms.

Of all others, a Spaniſh war is the moſt acceptable to Britiſh ſeamen, who not only hate the Pope, but love gold, of which they ſuppoſe the Dons have at all times great plenty. At the preſent period, however, that does not appear to be the caſe—for at the moment of a premeditated quarrel they plead inſolvency—Quere, are not appearances ſometimes falſe?

The Pruſſian Court have nothing ſo much at heart as to extend their territories on the ſea-coaſt by reducing Courland and Livonia. Theſe, with an eſtabliſhment on the Mediterranean, granted to the Turks, would, in the end, make Pruſſia almoſt as formidable at ſea, as ſhe now is at land—for, in the poſſeſſion of ſuch ports as Riga, ſhe would ſoon have the largeſt ſhare of the carrying and bulky trade of the Baltic—and with the favour of the Porte, ſhe would in time participate ſtill more largely in the trade of the Mediterranean.

It may therefore be queſtioned, how far it is political wiſdom in our rulers to attach themſelves to the enemies of Ruſſia, and to nurſe a maritime power that will one day beat us out of the Baltic. The Baltic trade, if the views of our allies are fulfilled, will fall into the hands of the Swedes and Ruſſians—for, as to the Ruſſians, they are naturally averſe to a ſea-life; and if the ambition of the court has formed a fleet, it conſiſts moſtly of foreigners—it is forced and artificial.

The popular party in France have gained a very ſingular advantage within theſe few days. The garriſon of Metz, conſiſting of ten thouſand men, have taken down the royal ſtandard, and received the civic oath from the municipal officers. The marquis de Boye, who is at Paris, has given orders that all the ammunition and ſtores belonging to the garriſon, ſhall be delivered over to the civil power. This deſertion is one of the ſevereſt blows the ariſtocracy has felt for ſome time paſt, for it is only in the hopes of the military remaining ſteady to the king, that there can be any hopes of ſeeing ever a counter revolution.

The late alliances which the ſublime Porte has entered into, ſeem to have raiſed the courage of the Turks, and the people in general begin to regard the continuation of the war with ſatisfaction and appear even to have greater hopes of ſucceſs than the court itſelf, either on account of the knowledge which the latter has of its own reſources, or that it diſturbs the courage of the nation, who, experience has lately proved, are depreſſed by the leaſt reverſe of fortune.

THE Communication of the Grand Lodge of *Free* and *Accepted* MASONS in New-Jerſey, will be at Trenton, on TUESDAY, the ſixth day of July next, of which the ſeveral Lodges under the juriſdiction of the ſaid Grand Lodge will take notice. MASKELL EWING, G. S.

Trenton, June 17th, 1790.

The Sign of the LAMB.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from the ſign of the *King of Pruſſia*, in Race-ſtreet, to the commodious houſe and premiſes lately occupied by Ebenezer Branham, on the ſouth ſide of *Market-ſtreet*, a few doors above *Sixth-ſtreet*, at the ſign of the LAMB, where he has good entertainment, and accommodations for travellers.

He hereby humbly requeſts the kind attention and patronage of his friends and former cuſtomers, and will endeavour to render himſelf not undeſerving of the ſame, to all who ſhall please to favour him with their cuſtom.

¶ MICHAEL HAY.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt Will of *Arthur Graham*, late of Weſt-Nantmill, deceaſed, the Widow's Dower,

CONTAINING 187 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; the plantation is well improved and in good repair. If ſaid place is not ſold before Auguſt court, it will be advertiſed for public vendue.

All perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in without further notice, as the executors will be under the neceſſity of cloſing their accounts after the ſale of the above dower.

GEORGE IRWIN, } Executors.
JAMES HANNAH, }

June 22, 1790. 1w §

AUGUSTA, May 1.

We can assure the public, from the best information, that Mr. M'Gillivray, as late as the 6th of April, was fully inclined to preserve peace with this state; at the same time it is lamented in the nation that no person had been appointed on the part of the union to renew the negotiations (as was expected) this spring.

If such a measure should not be adopted by the state or general government, it is more than probable the Warriors will think the truce expired.

May 15. By a gentleman just arrived from the Cherokee Nation we are informed, that a Col. Willet was on his way to the Creek Nation, with dispatches from the President of the United States for Col. M'Gillivray, the purport of which was, that a permanent treaty should immediately be established between the union and the Creek Indians. Col. Willet sailed from New-York two days previous to the departure of the three companies of Continental troops, who arrived at Savannah about a fortnight ago. The same gentleman has brought letters from Mr. M'Gillivray for his Excelleny the Governor of this state, General Knox the Secretary at War, and Gen. Andrew Pickens.

SAVANNAH, June 10.

In the afternoon of Wednesday, the 2d. instant, whilst people were assembling in the church at Sunbury, to hear the examination of the scholars of the Academy, the building was struck by lightning, which entering the church killed two young men, named Cubbege and Cole, and a valuable negro man belonging to Captain Peacock, named Peter.

MIDDLETOWN, June 5.

"Last Tuesday departed this life, Henry Elithorp, of this place, aged one hundred and five years, three months, and thirteen days. The Friday before his death he was as well as usual, walked about the house, conversed freely, went to bed well, but in the morning was found to be speechless, and in a measure senseless, and remained so till he died. He was supposed to be struck with a fit of the palsy."

NEWBURY-PORT, June 16.

Last Friday night the dwelling-house of Captain William Coombs, of this town, was burglariously entered, and many valuable articles stolen therefrom. To detect such villains, a Fire Society in the town of Haverhill have a clause in their articles of agreement, which obliges the whole society, in case of a theft committed on any member, immediately to repair to his house with their horses, and there agree on the different roads which each shall take in order to apprehend the thief and recover the property. Great advantages, arising from this wise regulation, have already repeatedly been experienced there; and, unquestionably, this and other towns would soon be convinced of the utility of such a regulation, should the several Fire Societies see fit to adopt it.

BOSTON, June 5.

The citizens of New-Hampshire, says a correspondent, were formerly firm supporters of their rights, but of late they seem to be lost to those noble sentiments which characterised them a few years past. Their late President has declared that that state had surrendered its sovereignty and independence; and the General Court of that state had suffered the disgraceful declaration to pass over without any censure.

The present session, continues our correspondent, are equally as inattentive to their dignity as a state, and have suffered fœderal officers to take a seat in their Legislature, contrary to the sentiments of every other state in the union. New York and Massachusetts have come forward with a spirit becoming freemen, and declared fœderal officers ineligible; but it seems that New-Hampshire, with only one dissenting voice *(whom God preserve)* has admitted fœderal officers into their Legislature, and thereby have sown the seeds of their own dissolution. This incautious measure will, in a few years, render the legislative voice of New-Hampshire the mere echo of Congress, and their members the creatures of the fœderal government.

Alas, New-Hampshire, you have become the first instrument to stab the vitals of the state governments.

The toast of the day is—*The New Hampshire Dissenter.*

June 21.

General Court of Massachusetts.

House of Representatives, Saturday, June 19th, A. M.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the order of Senate of yesterday, for appointing a committee to bring in a bill for the purpose of suspending the operation of an act to raise a public revenue by excise, &c. and the question being taken, whether the House would concur with the Hon. Senate in the said order, it passed in the negative, 138 members being present, 46 only voted in the affirmative.—A motion was made and seconded, that the said vote be reconsidered so far as the subject lie open to debate on Tuesday next, *(to-morrow,)* and that the order of Senate be committed in the mean time; and the question being put, passed in the negative also, 126 members being present,—Yeas, 59 only.

A motion was then made and seconded, that a committee be raised to bring in a bill to repeal the excise law when Congress shall assume the debt of the Commonwealth —and the question being put, it was determined in the affirmative, 125 members being present---Yeas 72. Mr. Gardner, Mr. Breck, Mr. Wedgery, Mr. Bowdoin, and Mr. Shurtliff were then appointed on that committee, and ordered to report on Monday next. *(This day.)*

NEW-YORK, June 25.

Accounts from Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, mention, that his Britannic Majesty's ship Lively, having troops on board from England, supposed to be the tenth regiment, arrived in Halifax harbour on the ninth of June. The same evening sailed from that port the Acteon man of war, of 44 guns, Capt. Hanwell, having the whole 62d regiment on board, said to be bound for the island of Jamaica, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Horneck. The Endymion, of 44 guns, was expected to sail from Halifax in a few days, with the 47th regiment, for the Bahama Islands.

June 26. We hear that a motion was made in the Senate of the United States yesterday, to take up the resolution of the House respecting Congress holding their next session at Baltimore, and was negatived, 13 to 12. Monday is the time assigned to consider this subject, by a former vote.

The Hon. Joseph Stanton, and the Hon. Theodore Foster, Senators of the United States from the state of Rhode-Island, took their seats in the Senate, yesterday. In drawing lots for their respective classes, Mr. Stanton drew that for *four*, and Mr. Foster that for *two* years.

An intolerant spirit is the source of all the tyranny which now does, or ever did exist; for those who condemn, reproach and revile their neighbours, for holding different opinions from themselves, would, if they possessed the power, extirpate all who would not subscribe to *their* political creed.

It is infinitely easier to rail, than to reason: Hence this is the weapon used by the ignorant, interested declaimers against government, and the administration thereof.

It is not a compliment to human nature to say, that flimsy declaimers often find more attention, than those who reason from experience and the fitness of things; but it is a truth.

It may be a profitable enquiry, How many of those who amuse the public by abusing "the Powers that be," speak the language of the people? The Volunteer Corps of political Scribblers in the United States may amount to about 60---subtracting those who are actuated by self interest, how small the residue!

We hear that the application to the Legislature of Massachusetts, for leave to erect a Theatre in the town of Boston, has been negatived.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 30.

We are requested to inform the public, that the business respecting the Excise Law of Congress, intended to have been taken up at the meeting of the citizens on Wednesday evening, was agreed to be postponed, as accounts were received from New-York, that the bill was not likely to pass in its present form, and that a new committee had been appointed "to bring forward a system of ways and means, to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt," That it appeared to be the sentiment of the company met, as far as could be collected from general conversation, that the excise law, lately before Congress, was a high infringement of the Liberties of the People, and ought not silently to be submitted to; and that if any similar system should be brought forward, a meeting of the citizens should be immediately called.

His Honour the Chief Justice, and the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, arrived here last Thursday from the Western Circuit. It must be pleasing to learn, that in six months, there was not a single indictment or presentment, tho' there had not been a court of oyer and terminer and general delivery held in any of them for 12 months preceding. There was one indictment only in the county of Allegheny, which was for murder: four white men, not inhabitants of that county, have been charged with killing an Indian, of the Delaware nation.

May vice decrease yet more and more.

The account in the London papers of the Swedish expedition into Russian Finland, is confirmed by a letter from a Captain in the Swedish navy to a gentleman in this city. Two Swedish frigates were secretly dispatched early in the spring, and in the space of eleven hours destroyed a very important Russian magazine of provisions and warlike stores; among other things 50,000 barrels of flour.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, June 8, 1790.

"A plot has been discovered in Martinique, of the coloured people's (mulattoes) going to attack the inhabitants and to put them all to death, to set fire to the town and all the vessels in the harbour. When they suspected their design was known, a party made an attempt to possess themselves of Fort Royal, in which they killed the Commandant and many others: They were however repulsed, and ran off to the mountains—Since which the inhabitants are putting to death all the mulattoes and mustees they can catch: When the person who brought the news left Martinique he saw twenty-five hanging together, and it was determined to kill every one in the town, and never permit any to live there again. He also says that every tree in the town had more or less of halters prepared for the unhappy creatures as they could be caught."

Captain Quintin, of the schooner Adelaide, from Cape Francois, spoke, on the 20th instant, a British 50 gun ship and two frigates in the small Caucos Keys; said they were bound to the northward.

The brig William, Capt. Stephenson, arrived here on Monday last, in six weeks from Londonderry, with about 80 passengers--all well.

Captain Robinson, in the sloop Bon Marche, from St. Eustatius, on the 21st inst. spoke the ship Mary Ann, Captain Tillinghast, out 36 hours from this port for Calais.

Married, on Thursday the 24th inst. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, Mr. William Chancellor, Merchant, to Miss Wharton, daughter of Joseph Wharton, Esquire, of this city.

Custom-House, London, March 26, 1790.

WHEREAS, upon a misconstruction of the order of Council of the 3d of April, 1789, for regulating the trade with the United States of America, mahogany, and other articles not the growth or production of the territories belonging to the said States, have been imported into this kingdom, both in British and American ships,

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, That under the said order the several articles enumerated therein, "being the growth or production of the territories "belonging to the United States of America, and *no* "*other*," can be brought and imported into this kingdom, from the countries belonging to the said United States, either in British or American shipping.

By Order of the Commissioners.

JOHN GALE, Secretary.

*** The Members of the Society for the Relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are desired to attend a Quarterly Meeting, at the usual Place, in Lodge alley, on MONDAY, July 5th, 1790, at Seven o'Clock in the Evening.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's pasture, on the night of the 25th instant, a bright bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, small legs, has three white feet, a small star in his forehead; he has never been docked, but what is most remarkable, there is a hole on the off side of his neck, near the shoulder, almost large enough to contain a walnut, is about five years old, trots and canters. Whoever secures said horse, so as the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ RICHARD LLOYD.

Darby, Delaware County, June 28, 1790.

CAME to the subscriber's premises, about the 12th of this instant, a dark brown milk COW with a white face. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡

North-Wales, Montgomery county, sixth month 28th, 1790. GEORGE MARIS.

To-morrow morning

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The corner of Second and Chesnut-streets,

The UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, And COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

FOR JUNE, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

CONTENTS.

DESCRIPTION of the Falls of Niagara, by *Andrew Ellicott*, Esquire,
History of the life and character of Dr. Franklin,
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COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

The *moral Influenza*,
On the Death of Mr. *Joseph Dury*, a native of France, student in the Rev. Mr. *Allison's* academy, at Bordentown,
Evening,
On the death of Mrs. *G. C.*
Air in the *Reconciliation*, a Comic Opera, by *Peter Markoe (with music)*,
Two other *Airs*, from the same Opera.

The CHRONICLE.

Foreign and domestic intelligence; marriages and deaths; prices current, and course of exchange; meteorological observations.
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THE *Contributors* to the *Pennsylvania Hospital* are requested to attend at the said *Hospital* on *Third Day*, the 13th of July next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to consider of a Legacy left the Institution by Benjamin Franklin, deceased, and determine what is proper to be done on the occasion. By Order of a Board of Managers,

SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

STOLEN from out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Newton, Sussex county, and state of New-Jersey, on the night of the 15th inst. a black MARE, about 14 hands high, eight years old last spring, trots and paces, but naturally inclines most to pacing, has grey hairs about her jaws, and one of her ears had a notch in it, to assist her eye, which still has a blemish on it; she never has been docked or nicked. The persons supposed to be concerned in the said theft are Albert Ogden, Ezekiel Ogden and Casper Devour, who ran away out of the said neighbourhood on and about the time when the said theft was committed. Any person apprehending and securing the said three thieves and the said mare, so that the owner may have his property again and the aggressors brought to justice, shall have a reward of *Ten Pounds*, or for only one of the said thieves and the mare *Five Pounds*, and for the mare only *Three Pounds*, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN HEPBURN.

N. B. A few days before the said theft was committed one of the said thieves had in his possession a silver tea-spoon, marked with the letters I. H. and a silver slider, which were also stolen, and may perhaps tend to their discovery. They are supposed to go for Wyoming or Muskingum.

June 24th, 1790.

CAME to the Spring-house, on Thursday, the 10th of June instant, a bay GELDING, supposed to be about ten years old, 14 and an half hands high, and has a star and a snip. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. CHRISTIAN DULL.

June 16th, 1790. ‡

STOLEN, on the night of the 31st day of May last, out of the pasture of the subscriber, a dapple grey MARE, ten years old, about 14 hands one inch high, trots and canters well, shod all round. It is supposed that she was taken by William Cunningham, a person who says he has his residence in Philadelphia. Said Cunningham also took a bridle and pistol. Any person taking up and securing the mare and thief, shall have *Six Pounds* reward, or *Three Pounds* for the mare, and reasonable charges, if brought home. MATTHEW BAGGS.

Honey-Brook township, Chester county, June 10, 1790.

Chester, June 5, 1790.

BROKE out of the goal of Delaware county, four Negroe men, viz. one named HARRY, a stout well made fellow, about five feet eight inches high, not very black, it is likely he will change his cloathing. One other named BILL, about five feet seven inches high, well made, blacker than the other. One other named ABERDEEN, who has lately been sick, about five feet six or seven inches high. One other a lad, supposed about 16 or 17 years of age, a smart active fellow, talks pretty much. Their cloathing it is likely they will change. Any person taking them and bringing them to Chester, and delivering them to my custody, shall receive *Three Pounds* for each of them delivered, paid by me NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

N. B. The two last mentioned Negroes were committed for felony. ‡

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THE Author of Nature having provided the above named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them, as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of the perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been repeatedly examined by Doctors Ruſh and Moyes.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron; it is remarkably light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate waters in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareus earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and as juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol, of this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe waters: he will only obſerve, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies: they have alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm; externally applied, theſe waters have, in many inſtances, cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths and two dreſſing rooms, and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming.

For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, one ſhilling for each time the baths are uſed leſs than a week, and two dollars the ſeaſon to thoſe who drink the waters only; and the Public may reſt aſſured, that neither expence nor trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe baths and waters uſeful and convenient.

Breakfaſts, dinners, ſuppers and lodging, in the genteeleſt manner and on the ſhorteſt notice, may be had at *Harrowgate Inn*, adjoining the ſprings; and if four or more ladies or gentlemen will ſubſcribe for the uſe of the Harrowgate light-waggon in the mornings, it ſhall run every day, and ſet out from Mr. Hay's Inn, in Race-ſtreet, preciſely at 6 o'clock.

THE ſubſcriber alſo reſpectfully informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, that a CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, with ILLUMINATION, in imitation of the European *Vauxhall*, will commence on Thurſday the 13th inſtant, at Harrowgate, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The Illumination to begin at 7, and the whole conclude preciſely at 9 o'clock in the evening; and, if encouragement is given, will be continued on every ſucceeding Thurſday during the ſeaſon, weather permitting.

The rural ſituation, and many natural beauties of *Harrowgate*, are ſo well known, that a particular deſcription of them is unneceſſary; it is decorated with ſummer-houſes, arbors, walks, ſeats, &c. The new houſe is ſpacious, and contains a ſaloon for balls, and a number of other rooms for companies or parties, large and ſmall.

A good and plentiful table, with liquors of the beſt quality, tea, coffee, fruit in ſeaſon, will be furniſhed on the ſhorteſt notice, and every attention paid to render the entertainment commodious, elegant and agreeable.

Any communication for improvements will be gratefully received and attended to, by the Public's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

G. ESTERLY.

Harrowgate, May 3, 1790.

N. B. The Harrowgate light waggon will alſo run in the afternoon of every day after the 13th inſtant, and ſet out from Mr. *Hay*'s Inn, preciſely at 3 o'clock, and return in the evening, at the moderate rate of 2s. each perſon.

AN ESSAY

ON THE

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Culture of Silk.

White Italian Mulberry Trees, for feeding Silk-Worms.

THE inhabitants of Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, who wiſh to promote the agriculture and manufactures of their own country, are reſpectfully informed, that the ſubſcribers are now ready to ſupply them with any quantity of young white Italian mulberry trees, from their Nurſery, at Samuel Meredith, Eſquire's place, or Mr. Robert Towers's, on the Ridge road and Poplar lane, about a mile and a half from the city of Philadelphia; as well as at their Nurſery, half a mile from the College in Princeton, New-Jerſey. The trees (which are now from two to three feet high) can eaſily, and with little expence, (and no injury to the trees) be tranſported to any part of theſe ſtates. The tranſplanting of them is very eaſy and ſimple---they ſoon take root, and grow very rapidly. From Mr. Aſpinwall's Nurſery, in New-Haven, Connecticut, the moſt remote, as well as the neareſt townſhips in that ſtate, have been ſupplied. Many families there have raiſed large quantities of Raw Silk the year paſt. Their daughters are moſtly ſupplied and clothed with ſilk gowns of their own manufacturing, at leaſt fifty per cent. cheaper than if they had purchaſed imported ſilk. We boldly aſſert, that a Farmer cannot plant any thing on his farm that will yield him a better or even ſo good a profit, as White Italian Mulberry Trees. The culture of ſilk is very ſimple in method, and pleaſing in practice. The trees will do to tranſplant from the firſt of April to the fifteenth of May.

The White Mulberry is a moſt durable wood, equal to red Cedar for ſhip and boat building, poſts, &c. is a much ſtronger and firmer timber, and is, of courſe, in high eſtimation for all purpoſes which require firm and durable materials---Its growth is much quicker than cedar. The land on which the trees are cultivated, is much improved by the falling of the berries, which are alſo excellent food for poultry and hogs. The ſhade of the tree is no hindrance to the growth of the graſs; but, on the contrary, if the berries are ſuffered to lay on the ground after they fall, until they rot, the land will be much improved by their manure, and will yield a much greater quantity of graſs than that part on which there are no trees; the graſs will be much ſweeter, and the cattle will feed upon it much heartier. Theſe facts are aſcertained beyond contradiction from experience.

The ſubſcribers, on application, are ready to give the moſt ample directions for the eaſy culture of this important article. They ſolicit the patronage of an enlightened and generous public, to an undertaking which holds forth the moſt permanent advantages to individuals in particular, and to the United States in general.

NATHANIEL ASPINWALL,
PETER DEWITT.

*** Applications at the Nurſeries, or at Meſſrs. Chriſtopher, jun. and Charles Marſhall's, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, or Mr. Edward Pole, in Market-ſtreet, will be immediately attended to; where ſpecimens of American ſilk, of various kinds and colours, are ready to be exhibited, on application, to any perſon deſirous of ſeeing them. Thoſe wanting trees in the Jerſeys, will pleaſe to apply to Mr. James Hamilton, near the College, in Princeton.

Philadelphia. April 12, 1790.

Printers, who publiſh ALMANACS,

May be furniſhed with

Aſtronomical Calculations

For the Year 1791, &c.

By WILLIAM WARING, in Pear ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Sixth month 14th, 1790.

William & John Sitgreaves,

On the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, the third door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, have imported, by the late arrivals from Europe,

An extenſive Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

For the ſpring trade, which they will ſell very low for cash, or the uſual credit. Alſo Crowley ſteel, pewter, tin plates, window glaſs, and a quantity of the beſt *wool and cotton card wire*. 6w.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, in the township of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the ſame about 15 or 16 acres of Land, ſeveral of which are Meadow and improvable Marſh; there are alſo on the premiſes ſeveral Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden ſpot, hay houſe, ſtables, &c.

The Houſe is ſo ſituated, as to command a very agreeable Eaſtern proſpect of the river Schuylkill and city of Philadelphia, and is ſuitably calculated, either for a ſtore, a ſmall dairy, or a tradeſman. For further particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, living about two miles from the Premiſes, on what is called the Marſhall's Road. ‡ WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Blockley, March 18th, 1790.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Court of Common Pleas of and for the county of Cheſter, have appointed us, the ſubſcribers, auditors, upon a domeſtic attachment, at the ſuit of *John Kinnard*, againſt *Iſaac Shunk*, purſuant to the acts of General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania---

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid Iſaac Shunk, by mortgage, bond, book account, or otherwiſe; and likewiſe all perſons indebted to the ſaid Iſaac Shunk, that we, the ſaid auditors, will meet at the houſe of *Iſaac Webb*, in Weſt Cheſter, on the firſt day of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all perſons, as well thoſe having demands as aforeſaid, as thoſe indebted to the ſaid Iſaac Shunk, are requeſted to attend, in order that the ſame may be ſettled and adjuſted, by

JOSEPH SHIPPEN,
WILLIAM GIBBONS,
STEPHEN MOYLAN,
} Auditors.

June 5th, 2790. ‡ 3w

Delaware county Gaol, June 12, 1790.

BROKE out of ſaid gaol a Negro man, named ADAM, but will be likely to change his name, as he has heretofore done; he is about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, ſtout made, and very black; had on a cloth coat of a reddiſh colour, the reſt of his cloaths unknown. Whoever brings ſaid Negroe to ſaid goal, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, paid by †

NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

Cadwalader & David Evans,

At their Store, the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, the ſecond door below Fifth-ſtreet, have for Sale, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LISBON, Teneriffe, Malaga and Fayal wines,
Jamaica ſpirit, Weſt India, New England and country rum,
Brandy and gin,
Anniſeed, cordial,
Molaſſes, lamp oil,
Hyſon, ſouchong & bohea teas,
Loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars,

Coffee, chocolate,
Rice, raiſins, ſhelled barley,
Pepper, alſpice, ginger,
Cinnamon, cloves,
Nutmegs, muſtard,
Indigo, ſtarch, allum,
Soap, candles,
Snuff, tobacco,
Powder, ſhot,
Bar lead, cotton, &c.

Alſo Oats, Indian Corn and Shorts, by the Buſhel. 15ſwtu

Wanted immediately,

A Complete Workman at FINISHING of SICKLES. Any perſon, who underſtands the above buſineſs, will hear of good encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

May 26, 1790. ‡

Plaſter of Paris

JUST imported from Havre-de-Grace, and now manufacturing at the Subſcriber's Mills, on the Haverford road, ten miles from Philadelphia, and within half a mile of the ſign of the Buck on the old Lancaſter road, and to be ſold at three ſhillings and nine pence per buſhel. Purchaſers may be aſſured it is the genuine French Plaſter. Perſons living in the back counties may be ſupplied by applying to Mrs. Miller, at the ſign of the Buck, or Mr. James Elliot, at the ſign of the Sorrel Horſe, both living on the Lancaſter road. Gentlemen purchaſing the ſtone may have it manufactured at ſaid place, on the moſt reaſonable terms. FRANCIS LEE.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about three weeks ago, a Negroe man, named JOHN BEARD, about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a yellow complexion, has a halt in his walk, occaſioned by his right leg having been broke, plays on the fiddle, ſings very well, and is much addicted to liquor. He is a good farmer, is very handy, and can make baſkets. Had on, when he went away, a brown ſhort jacket with light coloured ſleeves, and overhalls of the ſame, a pair of new ſhoes, a coarſe ſhirt, and an old wool hat. He is ſuppoſed to be gone to Bucks county or the Jerſies, and will probably try to paſs for a free man. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe man, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Jan. 16, 1790. t. f. FRANCIS LEE.

Red & White Clover Seed, *and* Timothy Seed,

FOR SALE BY

BENJAMIN MASON,

The ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, near the wharff.

Alſo *Flax, Tow, Hemp, Wool, Cotton,*

And a general aſſortment of

Dye-Stuffs and Groceries. 6t

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.